

THE AMERICAN
LEGION
MAGAZINE

300 · APRIL 1977

LEGION



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32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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TAN			
GREEN			
MAIZE			
Light WINE			

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

APRIL 1977

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Cover Photo

On the 60th anniversary of America's entry into World War I, The American Legion Magazine reprints Harvey Dunn's famous combat painting "Street Fighting."

(It first appeared on the September, 1928 cover of the magazine. (See reproduction at right.) A story on Dunn and other examples of his work appear on pages 9 and 50 of this issue.

Other photo credits: U.S. Department of Labor, South Dakota Memorial Art Center, U.S. Army, Dino Lovenstein, Bell & Howell Micro Photo Division, U.S. Signal Corps/the National Archives, Community Development Agency, Hoboken, NJ, UPI, John Martineau, Library of Congress, Frederick John Shirley Starbuck, Grainger Collection, Culver Pictures, The Bettmann Archive, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Air Force, Conrad F. Schreier, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Kinahan, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Military Academy, Elizabeth G. Bennett, Dave Spanier, Veterans Administration, Bill Hart, Matt Irvin, Dennis Miller, Ralph Burris.



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National Commander

William J. Rogers

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NOTES ON OUR DESK

President Carter's pardon of Vietnam era draft dodgers has provoked an unparalleled storm of protest from veterans. The letters to the editor below offer only a small cross section of views expressed to the American Legion and the magazine.

One letter, however, from Past National Commander Donald E. Johnson of Iowa who served from 1969 to 1974 as Administrator of Veterans Affairs, destroys two popular fallacies that have often been linked to pardon and amnesty programs. Contrary to the claims of anti-war critics, Johnson says:

1. Vietnam veterans as a group are the best educated ex-servicemen.

2. The rate of less-than-honorable discharges among Vietnam veterans is lower than among World War II or Korean War veterans.

"The anti-war activists repeatedly stated that the draftees of the Vietnam era were the uneducated," Johnson says. "The fact is that this veteran had attained a higher educational level than his WW II and Korean War predecessors."

Official VA figures compare levels of education:

	WW II	Korea	Vietnam
8 years or less	28.3%	12.6%	3.1%
High school graduates....	26.3%	43.5%	58.3%
Median attainment	11.5 years	12.3 years	12.5 years

The VA also gives this breakdown on types of discharge:

	WW II	%	KOREA	%	VIETNAM	%
Honorable	7420212	73.73	3881994	93.66	7337022	94.06
General	2512278	25.26	120726	2.91	259524	3.33
Sub-total	9962520	98.99	4002720	96.57	7506546	97.39
Undesirable	not used		83000	2.00	173006	2.22
Bad Conduct	69270	.69	38215	.92	28759	.37
Dishonorable	32737	.32	21050	.51	1903	.02
Sub-total	102007	1.01	142265	3.43	203668	2.61
Grand Total	10064527	100.00	4144985	100.00	7800214	100.00

"The Presidential action is a *fait accompli*," Johnson says. "Nothing can or will be done to reverse that decision, but the American Legion should continue its opposition to any expansion of blanket pardon or amnesty to other classes of violators."

SIR: The President must not give in to those who deserted in time of

need. Go to any mother or father who lost a son in any war and find out how they feel. Let those who deserted us stay where they are.

CLARENCE H. PRESSER
Pemberville, OH

SIR: I ask all veterans to send President Carter their once honorable discharges in protest. DEL PETERSON
Chewelah, WA

SIR: I would be against the amnesty, but I remember the case of Muhammad Ali, the youths who suddenly went to college rather than face the draft, and even the non-farmers of World War I who quickly planted land and asked exemptions as farmers.

HARRY E. WAD
Bellingham, WA

SIR: To forgive cowards is to violate the integrity of those who served and sacrificed. JACK E. PETERS
Punta Gorda, FL

SIR: How can the President justify this pardon to a veteran who loses his job, or cannot get one because a pardoned draft evader has filled the position?

LAWERENCE PAFFIE
*Commander, Post 89
Vestal, NY*

Late Delivery?

Distribution of the February issue of The American Legion Magazine was interrupted in various parts of the United States by severe winter weather and the energy crisis. Postal and production schedules have now returned to normal.

SIR: When President Carter signed the pardon it was "a day of infamy" for all veterans.

WALTER FARRAR
Hallandale, FL

SIR: I predict those pardoned won't have the guts to come home and face real, true American veterans.

JACK SMILLIE
Cedaredge, CO

SIR: Nash-Jensen Post #195 has voted unanimously to protest the pardon. It is neither just nor fair to those who gave their time or their lives, nor to those relatives and friends who suffered mental anguish.

Joy W. SCHROEDER
*Adjutant
Palmyra, NE*

SIR: Let them (the draft dodgers) remain where they have hidden; if those countries want them, let them give them work . . . we would be better off without them.

KURT WINTERS
Keene, NH

Let's Have Open Negotiations, Open Debate on Panama Issue!

U.S. and Panama diplomats are discussing changes in the Panama Canal treaty that could affect American sovereignty in the Canal Zone.

These discussions and any subsequent debate in Congress must not be held behind closed doors. The stakes are too high for every American. Members of Congress must be fully informed. I hope all 2.7 million Legionnaires and our 16,000 posts will speak out.

Call, write or wire your congressman, senators and the President. Be heard! All it takes is a 10-word telegram that costs a dollar, a brief letter that costs 13 cents to mail. Insist that the negotiations and debate on any treaty changes be held in full view of all citizens.

The American Legion's mandates, of course, vigorously oppose any surrender of U.S. rights and interests. It is imperative that any changes in the U.S.-Panama relationship be clearly understood.

Let's insist now, before it's too late!

National Commander William J. Rogers

(See page 4 for views of Panama's ambassador and Rep. Dan Flood, PA)

SIR: If it's all right to refuse the draft, is it also all right to refuse jury duty, to refuse to respect the flag, to refuse local community participation, to refuse to pay income taxes?

GUY KOSER
Bainbridge, PA

SIR: Those who received amnesty should still be punished. Will our federal lawmakers take action?

ELECTRA PEARSON
Ranger, TX

SIR: We must stand up and be heard. We cannot undo what has been done, but we can make President Carter think before he makes some equally "questionable" decision in the future.

RALPH S. ATKINSON
Rosamond, CA

SIR: Veterans should protest any firm that hires these draft evaders in preference to honorable Vietnam veterans.

WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER
Cincinnati, OH

SIR: I suggest President Carter support a national bonus for veterans of WWII, Korea and Vietnam. What better way to stimulate the economy than to honor those GIs who fought for their country, unlike those who ran for cover.

EARL L. ZIMMERMAN
2nd Air Div. Assn.
Indianapolis, IN

SIR: The good people of Texas and our nation wish to thank the American Legion for the manner in which it protested the pardon.

JOHN SLEEPER, JR.
Waco, TX

SIR: Must we now brace ourselves for other promises: the giveaway of the Panama Canal . . . firearms registration and/or licensing . . . a \$5-\$7 billion cut in our defense budget . . . continuation of the disastrous policy of detente?

BEN PETREE
Silver Spring, MD

SIR: As a combat paratrooper of WWII and Korea I am ashamed of the pardon. It was not fair to fellow paratroopers whose bodies I once covered with a dirty shelter half or a blanket.

DICK SNYDER
Collingswood, NJ

SIR: I took my military medals, painted a yellow stripe down the center of each one and sent them to President Carter with this message: "Here are my medals properly modified so that you can issue them to the new hero, the draft dodger."

ERVIN J. HALVORSON
Minneapolis, MN

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The Panama Question

Panama's Ambassador States His Arguments

H. E. NICOLAS GONZALEZ-REVILLA
Panamanian Ambassador to the United States

- Q. What are Panama's objectives in a new treaty with the United States?
- A. The main objective of the Panamanian people and their Government is to achieve full exercise of sovereignty over all its territory within a reasonable period of time, which cannot extend past the year 2000. This should be an orderly, programmed process and is a logical, natural expression of the desire and efforts of all people of the world to be really free and independent, with full national control over their basic natural resources.
- Q. Technologically speaking, is the Panamanian Government capable of modernizing the Canal? Who would Panama most likely turn to for help?
- A. The Panamanian Government is capable of organizing and administering any major modernization of the present Canal, although this might have to be done with technological or financial support from sources already interested,

in New York or London for example. Any such project would be undertaken in a fashion similar to any other modern international engineering or construction enterprise.

- Q. Would the Republic of Panama increase the tolls for ships using the Canal?

A. There is no reason to assume that Panama will resort to outrageous increases in tolls. The Canal will be managed efficiently, with sustained efforts to control costs and obviate the need to increase tolls,

thus maintaining the Canal's advantages over feasible alternatives.

- Q. Would the Panamanian Government maintain the same wage scales currently being paid to U.S. employees?

A. Yes. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Head of the Panamanian Government, has clearly stated that Panama respects and will respect the wages and benefits earned by all employees.

- Q. Under Panama's control, would the number of Panamanians working in the Canal Zone increase? Do you believe U.S. employees would continue their employment under Panamanian sovereignty?

A. Yes, the number of Panamanians employed in Canal activities will increase because they will have more opportunities, now denied them on the basis of citizenship, for training and employment. Americans who are now working and desire to continue will be welcomed to do so.

- Q. Would the Panamanian Government be capable of guaranteeing the security of the Canal for all maritime nations?

(Continued on page 46)

Veteran Congressman Argues for U.S. Rights

DANIEL J. FLOOD
U.S. Congressman from Pennsylvania

- Q. Why is the Panama Canal a top priority government decision in 1977?
- A. Because the willpower of the American people is being tested with regard to their continued control and ownership of the most strategic water crossroad in the Western Hemisphere. All maritime nations depend on this facility for their economic and strategic security—especially the United States during periods of stress and tension—for example, the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Because of the critical importance of the decision, we are being watched by all other nations.
- Q. What is your understanding of the Panamanian objectives in a new treaty?

- A. As I have repeatedly warned the Congress, the overall Panamanian objective is that the Canal, including its indispensable protective frame of the Canal Zone, should be the property of Panamanians under full and absolute jurisdiction of Panama; and that it be

maintained by Panamanians, operated by Panamanians, sanitized by Panamanians, and protected by Panamanians.

- Q. Do you believe the Panamanian Government could meet such burdens if the United States surrendered its responsibilities?
- A. In 1955, the United States surrendered its responsibility over sanitation in the Canal's two terminal cities of Colon and Panama City. Subsequently, Panama has had great difficulty in collecting the garbage from the streets of these two cities. I don't see how the Panamanian Government that cannot collect its own garbage could handle the highly complex problems of operating and defending the Canal. Surrender would most likely mean that Panama would have to call upon other countries to perform the tasks involved.

- Q. Do you believe President Carter will favor giving the Canal to Panama?

A. I don't know what President Carter will do, but I do know what Americans in general think about this matter. My correspondence from all the states runs about 500 to 1 in favor of retention by the United States of its undiluted sovereign control over both the U. S. Canal Zone and the Canal. Poll takers tell us that about 86% of U.S. citizens are opposed to surrender. A number of votes in the Congress have shown that the legislative branch is likewise opposed to the projected giveaway.

- Q. What actions do you think the United States should take to improve the situation?

A. The two transcendent issues are: (1) the retention (Continued on page 46)



Gonzalez-Revilla

Viewpoint



Flood

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Carter Program For Vets' Jobs

**Secretary of Labor Outlines Three Avenues
To Hire and Train Vietnam-Era Unemployed**



By RAY MARSHALL Secretary of Labor

The new Administration begins its work four years after the Vietnam cease-fire agreement finally brought down the curtain on that long conflict. Yet, Vietnam-era veterans are not doing well in readjustment to civilian life. Their unemployment rates are disproportionately high.

This situation is of deep concern to me. Not only have I devoted much of my life to looking for solutions to the problems of American workers, particularly the economically disadvantaged, but I am myself a veteran who has benefited from the G.I. Bill.

Thus, I can urge all of you to support three initiatives being taken by this Administration, through the Department of Labor, to find jobs for 240,000 Vietnam veterans.

Simply stated, the initiatives are:

- **Hire.** This new program will provide access for disabled and Vietnam-era veterans to 92,000 jobs in the private sector of our economy by using the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act to provide financial reimbursement to major companies for recruiting and training costs. The President will ask corporation executives for cooperation.

- **Public Service Employment.** The President has established a national goal of 35 percent of all new public service employment jobs to be filled by veterans out of a total of 415,000 additional positions requested. This would more than double the proportion of veterans in public service.

- **Outreach Units for Disabled Veterans.** We intend to establish, within the Public Employment Service, such units in the 100 largest cities, at least one per state. They will be staffed by disabled Vietnam-era veterans.

The unemployment statistics are distressingly familiar. The December 1976 unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans between the ages of 20 and 24 was 18 percent compared to 12.5 percent for non-veter-

ans of the same age. Disabled and black veterans were hit even harder, with more than 20 percent of young black Vietnam-era veterans unemployed.

Current efforts fulfilling legislative mandates include: affirmative action requirements for hiring Vietnam-era and disabled veterans by firms with federal contracts; the mandatory listing of job openings with the Public Employment Service by federal contractors; a new position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment; reemployment rights; unemployment compensation, and aid under such laws as CETA.

A key element toward insuring that the veteran receives adequate employment assistance is the federal field staff of about 200 Veterans Employment Representatives—10 regional VER's, and the rest state VER's and their assistants—under the Veterans Employment Service of the U.S. Employment Service. In addition, there is at least one person designated as a local VER in each of the more than 2,500 local offices of state employment agencies.

The Department of Labor also is taking a lead role in the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, a cooperative effort of federal departments and agencies.

HIRE, the first initiative, is expected to cost \$200 million by the end of September 1978. It will focus first on disabled veterans and then reach out to include all Vietnam-era veterans. The government will pay participating firms up to six months for the training of veterans.

To carry out the second initiative—a national enrollment goal of veterans in 35 percent of all additional public service employment jobs—we are urging every CETA prime sponsor to develop appropriate local goals, keyed to the number of veterans available. The estimated cost of the initiative is \$1.9 billion through Fiscal 1978.

President Carter will propose an amendment of CETA to provide that Vietnam-era veterans aged 20-24 receive an employment preference for public service jobs. The clause that mandates special consideration of all veterans will remain in effect.

Expansion of public service employment is important. Participants are enabled to serve their fellow citizens in crucial missions—through encouraging the conservation of energy, upgrading health care, improving parklands, and rehabilitating neighborhoods where crime is high.

When we consider the third initiative—outreach units for disabled veterans—we must bear in mind that there are nearly a half-million such veterans. Their access to suitable employment is the most limited of all veterans, yet they have displayed their capacities for becoming productive members of the labor force. It is anticipated that this initiative will directly employ 2,000 disabled Vietnam-era veterans at a cost through Fiscal 1978 of \$23 million, and will stimulate additional employment.

END

The Author

Mr. Marshall, 48, is the 16th Secretary of Labor. Before joining President Carter's cabinet he was director of the Center for the Study of Human Resources and a professor of economics at the University of Texas. He also taught economics at the University of Mississippi, Louisiana State University, and the University of Kentucky.

A native of Oak Grove, LA, he saw service in the Navy before attending Millsaps College in Jackson, MS.



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The Commander's Message

Look Back 60 Years To the Remarkable AEF

I KNOW it's hard for our World War I comrades to realize that 60 years have passed since April 6 in 1917 when Congress declared war on Germany. I know it must seem like yesterday, just as veterans of World War II consider the 36 years since Dec. 7, 1941, the wink of an eye.

This issue of *The American Legion Magazine* takes us all back to 1917 to share in the excitement, patriotism, idealism and tragedy. For our older Legionnaires—the men who forged this American Legion—there will be many a nostalgic moment. But for all of us there is an opportunity to contemplate why America went to war with Imperial Germany.

President Woodrow Wilson had been reelected in 1916 on a peace platform. The war between the Central Powers and Britain, France, Russia and Italy had been bleeding Europe for three years. Brutal trench warfare was decimating the manhood of whole nations. Imperial Russia tottered on the brink of revolution. The English and French were fighting with their backs to the wall.

If America had not entered World War I when it did, the whole course of 20th century history would have been different—much different. Germany could have emerged as the dominant force in Europe, the No. 1 military power in the world. Only God knows where that would have taken all of us.

What followed the Allied "victory" in World War I has not been easy. What would have followed an Allied defeat could have been catastrophic. The dreams of lasting peace rotted away in the 20's and were exploded in the violent 30's. But that does not detract from the gallantry of the Doughboys of Gen. John J. Pershing's American Expeditionary Force.

Their dedication in 1917 was summed up in George M. Cohan's song "Over There." The Yanks were coming and wouldn't be home until it was over, over there. It wasn't their fault—nor the fault of the British Tommy or the French *poilu* that a

postwar world mocked such high hopes as Wilson's Fourteen Points and the League of Nations.

Those men and women in the khaki of the AEF were remarkable. Their courage and bravery at places like Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, the Meuse-Argonne are part of the pride of America. But they were thinking citizens, too. They gave us this American Legion and dedicated it to God and Country and the earnest belief that peace could be maintained only through strength. In truth, they dedicated the Legion to its own demise, praying they had fought the war to end all wars. But when their sons were called to fight World War II, they built on their own experiences and disappointments to forge the GI Bill of Rights, a document that literally remade our nation and continues to assist veterans of all wars.

On this 60th anniversary, I salute the 850,000 veterans of World War I who are still with us and all the 5 million men and women who answered President Wilson's call to arms. My father Joseph Rogers was one of you, a corporal in the Coast Artillery. I well remember his pride in the uniform.

Too many veterans have been created since your war. Instead of shrinking, the American Legion is growing bigger and stronger each year. But each new member shares your old prayer for peace and your conviction that it can be secured only by an unchallenged commitment to defend the United States.



GUNFIRE



ATTACK



THE AMERICAN ENGINEER



THE RETURN



MACHINE GUN EMPLACEMENT



BATTLEGROUND



MORNING ON THE MARNE

French forces. A colorful band of young U.S. pilots formed a squadron in the French Air Force known as the LaFayette Escadrille.

The America of 1917 was ready when Wilson called.

Our bloody Civil War was history. President Theodore Roosevelt was there to conjure up memories of a much happier war with Spain in 1898 that gave America heroes and its first taste of "manifest destiny."

Some historians refer to World War I as the end of America's "age of innocence." Certainly—despite the Senate's refusal to sanction Wilson's League of Nations in 1919—it signaled America's reluctant entry into world affairs. Isolationism revived after the war, fostered by memories of the carnage on the Western Front and expressed in the hectic retreat from responsibility that was called "The Roaring 20s." Then, like a hangover, the depression years of the 1930's kept American concerns focused on the weekly grocery bill and father's job.

There was only casual attention to the rise of Adolph Hitler, the posturing of Benito Mussolini and a Japanese adventure in a far off place called Manchuria.

Yet, World War I had taught a lesson. With power inevitably goes responsibility and despite its ills the United States was growing into the colossus of the 20th century. Perhaps the decline of Europe began with the end of Queen Victoria's reign in 1901, or with the 1910 death of Britain's Edward VII and the end of the "belle époque" of Parisian life. Certainly, the guns of August 1914 blotted out a life style that had taken 11 centuries to develop.

A vacuum was forming. For a brief period after World War I, Hitler and Mussolini tried to fill it; Britain fought gallantly for the conscience of the old order; but in the end the past was gone and today's world sees three superpowers arrayed in a precarious triangle—the United States, the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China. But who could have foreseen this in the brave days of 1917 when khaki-clad Americans were gathering eagerly at an unlikely place like Hoboken, NJ, to embark on a great adventure, a crusade President Wilson declared would "make the world safe for democracy." Even World War II did not match that high idealism. Americans fought then with a grim realization that fascism had to be destroyed if men anywhere could lead normal lives. Korea and Vietnam which followed were not "popular" wars, perhaps because Americans had begun



to understand that there are no absolute solutions to the problems of other nations—or to our own. That realization comes hard. The popular British television series, "Upstairs, Downstairs" has given Americans a rare glimpse of England's (1913-1920) trauma in coping with this new reality.

Big Red One Showed the Way

When Imperial Germany went to war with Great Britain and France in 1914, President Woodrow Wilson promptly issued a proclamation of U.S. neutrality.

On April 2, 1917, Wilson called on Congress to declare war on Germany, stating that the object of U.S. entry was to "make the world safe for democracy."

The United States was able to muster 200,000 troops at that time. The first AEF division was sent to France in June and July, 1917. When the Armistice was signed Nov. 11, 1918, the United States had 4,749,000 men under arms and had embarked 2,045,169 of them to France.

The 1st Division, known as the "Big Red One" outfit in both world wars, was the first U.S. division committed to action on May 28, 1918, under the command of Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, in front of the French town of Cantigny. The division charged the enemy trenches before Cantigny and captured the town.

Of this first American victory of World War I, the London *Evening News* exclaimed in a bold headline: "Bravo, The Young Americans!" The *Evening News* went on to say of the American victory: ". . . it was clean-cut from beginning to end. . . ."



BAKER ASKS AN ARMY OF

Gibbons Prays God May Guide Nation in War

Baltimore, April 5.
"In the present emergency it is my duty to call upon all citizens to do their duty, and to uphold the hands of the President and the Legislature in carrying out the solemn obligations that confront us," said Cardinal Gibbons to-day.

"The primary duty of a citizen is loyalty to country. This loyalty is manifested more fully by active participation in the military service rather than by empty declamation. It is exhibited by an obedient and courageous obedience to his country's call."

THREE BILLION AND A HALF IN WAR BUDGET

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS TOWED TO CITY PIER

Americans in Belgium May Be Interned
London, April 5.
A DISPATCH from The Hague says: "A frontier correspondent says he understands General

CARRANZA'S TROOPS MASS UPON BORDER

Austria and Turkey Hope to Stay Neutral

Copenhagen, April 5.
The expectation that Austria-Hungary and Turkey will remain neutral in the conflict of Germany with the United States prevails in diplomatic circles here.

BITTER DEBATE DELAYS

and a lot of other French towns!

The arrival of the Americans on the Western Front was decisive. In less than a year from the full commitment, and despite the collapse of Russia, American troops and American industrial power forced Germany to seek an armistice, forced Kaiser Wilhelm to abdicate.

Between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918 the United States called 4,734,991 men and women to arms; over 2 million went to France; 53,402 died in battle; 63,114 died from other causes and 204,002 suffered non-fatal wounds. The colonnade at the massive American Battle Monuments Commission cemetery outside Château-Thierry recalls their feats: Belleau Wood, Meuse-Argonne, Château-Thierry, Marne and a dozen other decisive struggles. A little church on the edge of Belleau Wood, still tended by French schoolchildren attests to the bravery of American Marines in the "Lost Battalion." Names and terms like Douglas MacArthur, Sgt. Alvin York, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Quentin Roosevelt, Billy Mitchell, Pershing, Rickenbacker, Father Francis Duffy of New York's "Fighting 69th," and a host of others went into American history books.

An organization was born called the American Legion, dedicated to the proposition that those who served "God and Country" had earned the right to be heard in national councils.

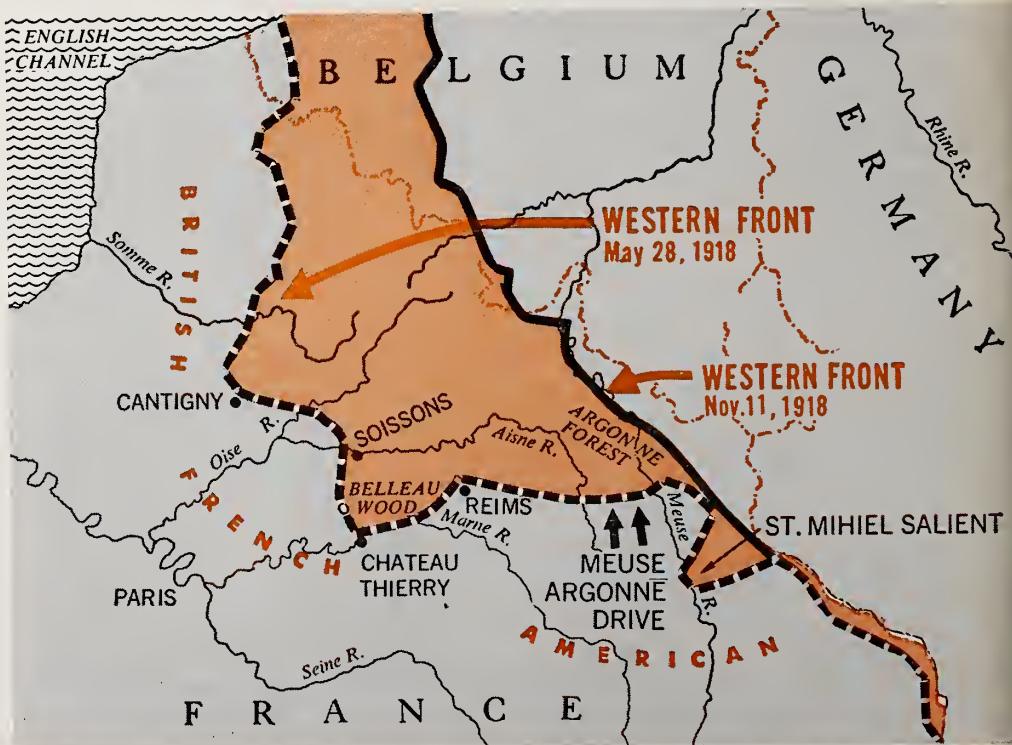
Even in the history of the United States, 60 years is a relatively short time. It spans less than one-third the history of the Republic. Yet those who can recall the America of 1917 shake their heads in awe.

A nation sheltered for 140 years by oceans and ignorance has in three generations become the leader of free

men everywhere, the world's unchallenged technological pace setter.

A nation that was considered at best immature, has become the scientific, educational, cultural and philosophical conscience of the Western World. Just last year, Americans swept every Nobel prize for achievement.

END

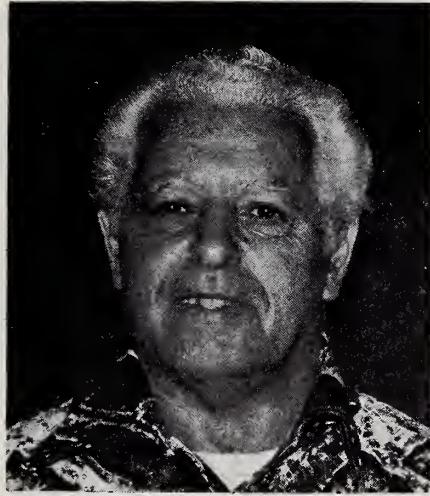


Map of Western Front in 1918 shows American battle areas

Minor aches? Tired of hurting?

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"I'm Rubin Citron, and I've done demanding physical work for over 40 years. As a painter and paperhanger, I've climbed countless ladders, carried heavy buckets, and painted for 8 hours a day.

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"When I discovered Niagara Cyclo-Massage and how it helps relieve the minor pains in my muscles and joints, you can imagine how great I felt.

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That's right. Niagara helps bring *blessed*, repeatable relief from the minor pains in your sore, aching muscles and joints. It's clinically tested. Used as directed, Niagara works. Ask your doctor. Doctors use and recommend it.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • APRIL 1977 15

'Hell, Heaven or Hoboken!'



Troopship Leviathan, painted to confuse German U-boats, leaves Hoboken for France in 1917

VAUDEVILLE TRIED to kill Hoboken, the dream of every soldier in the AEF, but the New Jersey port has the last laugh: Vaudeville is dead; Hoboken is very much alive.

In its palmy days of 1917, Hoboken was a bustling port city and "USA" to the doughboys of the American Expeditionary Forces. They shipped out of Hoboken to "Save the World for Democracy" and once in France they dreamed of the piers along the Hudson as gateways to "home" anywhere in the then 48 states.

It was Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the AEF, who sounded the cry: "Hell, heaven or Hoboken by Christmas." For those who survived, it was Hoboken, although much later than Christmas of 1917.

From 1917 to 1920 hundreds of thousands of American troops camped in Hoboken streets and parks waiting for ships or routing home during and after World War I days. When they were gone Hoboken was a city on the decline. The '20's were not kind and Hoboken became the butt of jokes, the subject of derision,

and the city's fabric was worn thin with neglect, decay and bad humor. The movie "On the Waterfront" told the story of its seamy side.

Few ships sailed in or out of its excellent and previously vibrant port. Factories closed or moved out and Hoboken was generally a forgotten mess on New York City's doorstep. World War II brought 100,000 jobs and the waterfront hummed again, but the respite was only temporary. The slide resumed in the '50's. Today, Hoboken is doing something that few other cities have done. It is enjoying a complete rebirth. The city has literally pulled itself out of its morass. It is probably the most "gung ho" city in America in terms of redevelopment, new pride and in attracting new business and industry.

Because of its access to Manhattan, only 13 minutes away by rail, many New Yorkers and suburbanites are eyeing Hoboken as the place to live in the metropolitan area.

Much of the revival can be attributed to an energetic visionary mayor, Steve Cappiello, a former police Sergeant.

"Hoboken is America's urban laboratory," he says. "Everything that's right and wrong with America can be found in Hoboken. The city is a textbook case because it's a mile-square city. Our size makes us manageable."

There really is no secret to Hoboken's turnaround. It isn't just a new face. It's the old one that really is being fixed up. There are reasons for the city's rebirth. Here are some of them:

Its strength is reflected in its people, immigrants and their children who stayed and worked with their hands to preserve their homes; 60 percent of the housing in Hoboken is owner-occupied.

It is the only city in America to attack the housing problems of an entire city; nearly \$25 million has been or is being spent to rehabilitate 1,150 houses under Project Rehabilitation.

Meaningful use of federal-state programs; Hoboken's Model Cities program now is the Community Development Agency (CDA), a city-sponsored agency, and it is regarded

by federal housing officials in Washington as one of the most successful in the nation.

A home-improvement loan project that is subsidized by CDA funds, which enables homeowners to get 3 percent home repair loans as opposed to the prevailing 12 percent bank rate.

A 6 percent loan program (conventional rate is 10½ percent) for multi-family tenement housing, also subsidized through CDA funds.

A local financial institution, the Washington Savings Bank, is offering uninsured mortgage money for the inner-city, a rarity in today's economic climate.

A brownstone revival effort, resulting in a waiting list of buyers from both New York City and the Connecticut suburbs.

A \$5 million factory-to-housing conversion in the inner city, said to be the first of its kind for moderate income housing.

A partnership between Hoboken and the Stevens Institute of Technology, located within the city, one of the nation's oldest engineering schools, providing technical and managerial expertise. It's called the Center for Municipal Services and Studies.

"There are few free lunches in Hoboken," says Cappiello, referring to the community's strong work ethic. "Our people have a unique sense of pride, a strong identity in caring for their properties and city. And this is a prime ingredient in making a city work. The old-line



Old Hoboken terminal is a relic from World War I days. Mayor Steve Cappiello (inset) is spearheading city's revival

ethnics who originally settled in this city have stayed and this serves as a balancing factor vis-a-vis the new minority groups who have come here."

Cappiello recalls walking from a restaurant at 6th and Bloomfield streets in Hoboken and within a few blocks heard Spanish, Italian, Slavic and East Indian being spoken. About 40 percent of the city is Puerto Rican and this group recently carried out a successful relocation of more than 800 families to improved housing.

Cappiello boasts an "open door" policy. On any given day, a line of residents with personal problems can be seen lined up in front of the old

city hall. Cappiello makes himself personally available.

By 1980, the city expects to rehabilitate almost 4,000 housing units. Most of it promises to be more attractive and livable than new construction available at comparable cost. No wonder city and suburban dwellers in the metropolitan area want to come to Hoboken. It is a clean, revitalized community that rejects the ills of New York City.

One new resident of the new Hoboken commented:

"I moved out of Queens into a renovated \$250-a-month row house and I get not only value but a beautiful view of the George Washington



Rows of remodeled brownstone apartments and tree-lined streets are typical of reviving Hoboken





Returning Doughboys gag it up on Hoboken pier with captured German helmet

Bridge and the Manhattan skyline. It couldn't be greater . . . renters pay \$1,000-a-month for a high rise apartment in Manhattan and the only view they have is Hoboken!"

Hoboken's mile-square environs house 45,000 people in ethnic harmony. The present ethnic composition breaks down this way: 45 percent Hispanic; 35 percent Italian (Frank Sinatra was born there); the remainder is of German, Slavic and Irish stock.

Hoboken—the Indian word means "land of the tobacco pipe"—began in the early 19th century on land owned by Col. John Stevens, who had been surveyor general for eastern New Jersey in 1782 and 1783. Stevens built the first American steam locomotive, which went into operation more than 150 years ago. His youngest son, Edwin Augustus, bequeathed the land and the money to establish the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1870.

Over with the Rainbow

In one way for National Sergeant-at-Arms Howard Larsen, World War I was just one big "bust." But he treasures his experience and relishes telling about it.

An Army regular with the 14th Infantry based in Brooklyn, NY when the United States entered the war, Larsen recalls with pride that his outfit was one of those units from 26 states and the District of Columbia which were called on to form the famed 42nd "Rainbow" Division. The 42nd was the first complete American division shipped to France.

"I was at Camp Mills on Long Island, the scene of the mobilization

for the Spanish-American War, when my outfit was called to join the 42nd," he says. "Then Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur was responsible for organizing the division because he wanted experienced and veteran regulars ready to fight when we landed in France."

Larsen had served with the 14th Infantry during its duty on the Mexican border in 1916.

Now a hale and hearty 81, Larsen chuckles about going overseas with the 42nd as a sergeant and coming home as a private. Somewhere along the line he got a "bust" which didn't affect his service.

"This sort of thing just happens," he says, with eyes awinkle.

The 42nd was assembled in Hoboken, NJ and the entire division, 27,000 strong, sailed from there in October 1917 aboard the converted troopships *Mount Vernon*, *George Washington*, *America* and *Agamemnon*.

Larsen retired some years ago as deputy director of the New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs. He now lives in Baldwin, Long Island, NY.



Larsen—1977 and 1917



Factory was converted into apartments in a first-in-the-nation test

Colonel Stevens had laid out a mile-square city grid plan on his land resulting first in a resort town and the home of the New York Yacht Club. The resort town grew by leaps and bounds into an industrial and port city.

Besides sending and receiving the AEF during World War I, Hoboken dispatched President Woodrow Wilson from one of its piers to the Versailles peace conference in 1919. A local church, St. Paul's Episcopal, has samples of soil from almost every battlefield of World War I.

Before World War I, Hoboken's population was predominantly German, with a sprinkling of Italian and Irish. Now it is predominantly Italian and Puerto Rican. But it is changing daily with the invasion of Manhattanites seeking greener, more pleasant pastures.

Hoboken 1977 is no joke.

—Frank Kuest



Interior of factory apartment

Pershing Reflected His Missouri Home

JOHN JOSEPH (Black Jack) Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, was the first American military commander to be named General of the Armies. This was done by a special act of Congress in 1919, after the Allied Armies had defeated Kaiser Wilhelm's Imperial German army in the greatest of all wars known to humanity up to that time.

Pershing was born in the small town of Laclede, MO, on Sept. 30,

the town's then home guard.

On June 18, 1864, 3-year-old John Joseph Pershing encountered the violence of war for the first time when a band of Confederate irregulars attacked Laclede, directing their terrorism against the pro-Union citizens of the town.

Pershing's father was a staunch Union sympathizer and supporter. In the attack, several people in the town were killed, but the Pershing family escaped injury, although the family's general store was looted and virtually destroyed.

There was little in John Joseph Pershing's early life to suggest that he would one day lead a victorious American army in the then greatest war that the world had ever known.

The Pershing children were expected to be industrious in both their studies and their chores.

Young John was introduced to the strenuous manual labor of farming early in his life. After the Civil War, Pershing's father bought a lumber yard and two 160-acre farms in addition to the general store which had been restored.

The farming experience that Pershing acquired stood the family in good stead a few years later. With the financial panic of 1873, Pershing's father lost all of his holdings except for the home and one of the farms. While the father took another job to supplement the family income, the responsibility to handle the farm fell

(Continued on page 50)

Off The Highway

1860, in a section house of the old Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad between Chillicothe and Brookfield.

The State of Missouri remembered its native son and great American military leader by preserving his birthplace and boyhood home as a public shrine in 1960. It is open to the public with a modest admission fee to maintain it.

Laclede sits astride U.S. Highway 36, some 60 miles north of the point where it intersects with Interstate 70 in northern Missouri.

John Joseph Pershing was the first of nine children born to John Fletcher and Ann Pershing. Of the nine, six survived. His father, a railroad worker, saved enough money to buy the general store in Laclede, and became postmaster and captain of

House where Gen. John J. Pershing was born and covered bridge are historical landmarks at Laclede, MO. Famous leader of the AEF was raised as a farmer before he seized an opportunity to attend West Point



My Doughnut Girl

Music by
ROBERT BERTRAND BROWN

Words by
ELMORE LEFFINGWELL

March

Voice

1. In the glo - ry of light, That comes af - ter the
 2. When the shrap - nel flew fast And our fel - lows were

BRIGADIER STELLA YOUNG SQUARE

Stella Young as girl in France and as Salvation Army brigadier (below).

She's Still a Cupcake

SHE hasn't really changed much. True, she's 80 now, and her hair has turned to silver. But she still has the same sweet smile and friendly face that cheered Doughboys almost six decades ago when she served coffee and doughnuts on the heavily shelled Metz front in France.

Brigadier Stella Young, retired now and living in Old Orchard Beach, ME, was the original "doughnut girl" of World War I.

She established the custom of serving coffee and doughnuts in times of crisis. The tradition is carried on today by the Red Cross and other groups, as well as the Salvation Army.

"Don't ask me why coffee and doughnuts hadn't been served at emergency canteens until we started the custom," said Brigadier Stella, who was a fresh, young Salvation Army lieutenant, just a month shy of her 21st birthday, when she arrived in France in March 1918, for an 18-month stay.

"Even at our Salvation Army can-

teens back home, we served only coffee and sandwiches, or coffee and cake," she continued. "We had never served coffee and doughnuts. And the funny thing was that coffee and doughnuts were tremendously popular, especially with the men, first thing in the morning."

"In France, we established shelters in Menil-La-Tour and in Ansuville near the Metz front. We were about three miles back of the front lines. We operated our canteens during the day, and stayed with French families in their homes overnight.

"We had been in France about three months, and had pitched a tent inside an old barn with the roof shelled off. The barn was in Ansuville, and two other Salvation Army lassies, Gladys and Irene MacIntyre—they were sisters from Onset, MA—were working in the shelter with me.

"During the morning, we served coffee and sandwiches, and in the afternoon we visited hospitals and

(Continued on page 44)



10% SPECIAL INCREASE
for deaths occurring during 1977

American Legion Life Insurance

These days it's reassuring to know your American Legion Life Insurance Plan keeps pace with the increasing insurance needs of thousands of Legionnaires and their families.

Eligible Legionnaires may add to their insurance estates with up to 6 units of life insurance. Benefits may be continued for life and the cost per unit is \$24 a year. Eligible Legionnaires under age 30 may apply for up to \$60,000 in benefits for \$144 a year.

But now there's more good news! Benefits for deaths occurring in 1977 have been increased 10% . . . up to \$66,000 for the under 30 Legion-

naires . . . at no additional cost. To enroll you must be a Legion Member in good standing, under age 70 and be able to meet the underwriting requirements of the Insurance Company.

There's no better way to provide your loved ones with the security they need and deserve than to add to your insurance estate. For benefits and rates, see the chart below.

Then, fill out and mail the Enrollment Card below along with your check or money order for the amount of coverage you select.

Benefits & Premiums—Annual Renewable Term Insurance (Policy Form GPC-5700-374)						
Benefits determined by age at death and include the 10% SPECIAL INCREASE for deaths occurring during 1977. Maximum coverage limited to 6 Units.						
Age at Death	6 Units	5 Units	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit
Through age 29	\$66,000	\$55,000	\$44,000	\$33,000	\$22,000	\$11,000
30-34	52,800	44,000	35,200	26,400	17,600	8,800
35-44	29,700	24,750	19,800	14,850	9,900	4,950
45-54	14,520	12,100	9,680	7,260	4,840	2,420
55-59	7,920	6,600	5,280	3,960	2,640	1,320
60-64	5,280	4,400	3,520	2,640	1,760	880
65-69	3,300	2,750	2,200	1,650	1,100	550
70-74	2,178	1,815	1,452	1,089	726	363
75-over	1,650	1,375	1,100	825	550	275
Prorated Premium*	\$96	\$80	\$64	\$48	\$32	\$16

DEATH BENEFIT: When an insured Legionnaire dies, the beneficiary receives a lump sum payment once proof of death is received by the Insurance Company.

EXCLUSIONS: No benefit is payable for death as a result of war or an act of war, if the cause of death occurs while serving, or within six months after termination of service, in the military, naval or air forces of any country or combination of countries.

INCONTESTABILITY: Your coverage shall be incontestable after it has been in force during your lifetime for two years from its effective date.

NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Information regarding your insurability will be treated as confidential except that Occidental Life Insurance Company of California may make a brief report to the Medical Information Bureau (M.I.B.), a non-profit membership organization of life insurance companies which operates an information exchange on behalf of its members. Upon request by another member insurance company to which you have applied for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted, the M.I.B. will supply such company with the information it may have in its files.

Occidental may also release information in its file to its reinsurers and to other life insurance companies to which you may apply for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted.

Upon receipt of a request from you, the M.I.B. will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Medical information will only be disclosed to your attending physician. If you question the accuracy of information in the Bureau's file you may seek correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the Bureau's information office is P.O. Box 105, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. 02112; Phone (617) 426-3660.

***PRORATED PREMIUM** shown provides protection throughout 1977 and assumes your completed Enrollment Card will be received by the Administrator (and approved) during April with coverage effective May 1, 1977. If your Enrollment is not approved your money will be refunded. Prorated premiums for applications received in May will be \$14 per Unit.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Insurance becomes effective on the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date the member's enrollment card is received in the office of the Administrator, subject to Insurance Company approval. Insurance may be maintained in force by payment of premiums when due.

IF YOU LIVE in FL, IL, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PR, TX, or WI send for special card. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.



OFFICIAL
AMERICAN
LEGION
LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN

MAIL TO:
The American Legion
Life Insurance Plan,
P.O. Box 5609,
Chicago, Ill. 60680

Application Subject to Underwriter's Approval

ENROLLMENT CARD FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____

Last _____ First _____ Middle _____ Mo. Day Year _____

Permanent Residence _____ Street No. _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____

Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for the amount of insurance indicated below. (Check appropriate box or boxes).

6 Units	5 Units	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit	½ Unit
<input type="checkbox"/>						

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment: Answer all questions.

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?
Yes No If No, give reason _____

2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No Yes If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____

3. During the last five years, have you had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you had or received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No Yes If yes, give details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Signature of _____

Dated _____, 19_____. Signature of Applicant _____

GMA-300-19 10-70 (Univ.) The American Legion offers this insurance through Occidental Life Insurance Company of California. Home Office: Los Angeles

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AUTHORIZATION

I have received and read the Notice of Disclosure of Information at left. Further, I authorize any physician, medical practitioner, hospital, clinic, or other medical or medically related facility, insurance company, the Medical Information Bureau or other organization, institution or person having any records or knowledge of me or of my health to give Occidental Life Insurance Company of California any such information.

A photographic copy of this authorization shall be as valid as the original.

Dated _____, 19_____. Signature of Applicant _____

I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance. My present certificate number is _____

From the End Came



NOVEMBER 10, 1918, was a cold, foggy Sunday morning in Godesberg on the Rhine. I was an assistant in the boarding school where I had previously been a student.

As usual, the 30 girls walked to church in pairs in a long line. The sermon reaffirmed faith in God. The usual prayer for the protection of the Kaiser and the troops included a humble supplication for understanding. Earnestly the congregation sang Luther's great song of faith, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

As I prepared the one o'clock dinner, I meditated on the confidence that citizens had for so long in their government.

My story begins in July, 1914, when my father took me and my younger sister to Göppingen in southern Germany where he sought specialized medical treatment. A few days after our arrival, the war broke out, but my father was unable to travel and died in 1915.

My mother was born near Waukon, IA, as were all of the children. She died in 1909 before this story begins. In 1913, we moved to Dubuque. My two older stepsisters chose to remain in Dubuque where both were in Finley Hospital nurses' training school during the war.

The aristocracy, army, bureaucrats and bourgeoisie had shaped the opinions of the general public: Germany must and will win the war, for its cause is just. The original pre-1914 conviction that England would not share the high seas with a strong nation was reinforced when she proclaimed the entire North Sea to be a military zone and declared her blockade.

Over the war years I had stood in many lines to buy food. Everything except green vegetables and salt was rationed. In those long lines I had heard rumors of dissatisfaction with the long war; however, the majority seemed to believe that Germany would win the war.

When revolution in Bulgaria caused that country to collapse on Sept. 29, 1918, many still hoped the long, bloody war would end successfully for Germany. They could still see and hear jubilant soldiers marching and singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein." But sorrow and death and increasing isolation had brought weariness to many.

On Oct. 30, Turkey capitulated. People were stupefied. When the last

in Germany

ally, Austro-Hungary, signed a separate peace treaty on Nov. 4, Germany stood alone.

Then came Nov. 7 and an "EXTRA" with the extraordinary news that sailors blockaded in Kiel had mutinied. Rumor spread like wildfire. It was said that prisoners had been set free in Cologne and marched through the streets with red flags. From Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and other cities came rumors that red flags were replacing the red-white-black national colors.

Royal crowns toppled in Bavaria, Saxony and Württemberg.

But no one seemed prepared for the news of Nov. 9. The Kaiser had abdicated and during the following night fled to Holland! Who could believe that? Some felt that he must have been abducted. Others, feeling complete isolation, expressed anger.

As an enemy alien I was supposed to report to police headquarters twice daily, signing in once in the forenoon and again in the afternoon. I had been permitted to sign twice on the stroke of noon. But since an attack of the flu—attested to by a physician—I had followed a different pattern. To learn the most recent explosive events, I reported early in the morning to read the first EXTRA posted near the City Hall and again late in the day to read the last one. In 1918 the time for instant news by radio and television had not yet come.

On Sundays no newspapers were printed locally, so after my second visit to police headquarters on November 10, I waited patiently until six for the interurban to bring the Cologne "Volkszeitung." When the interurban stopped there was a mad dash, but no paper!

Again I decided to wait.

An ominous silence came with the darkness and cold that slowly crept upon us. Finally we heard the distant sound of another interurban. The stronger ones pushed forward toward the door.

"EXTRA! EXTRA! Give me an EXTRA!"

The conductor shook his head. There was still no EXTRA.

The crowd continued its vigil. Could I wait? How fast could I run the mile home? No one knew where I was, and I was to get supper on the table. In Germany you obeyed, especially if you were a teenager.

But the question was momentous. I decided to take the consequences.

Instead of standing at the edge of the crowd, I started to push forward to get one of the first papers.

At 6:30 the interurban arrived with the coveted *Volkszeitung*.

Breathlessly I observed the black headlines: DIE WAFFENSTILLSTANDSBEDINGUNGEN.

I ran to the first street light and read a few lines about the conditions of the armistice. The official telegraphic report from Berlin stated first that the armistice was to take effect six hours after it was signed. Could it be in effect even now, I wondered.

I ran to another light and read:

"Immediate evacuation of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine within two weeks. Such troops as remain after this time will be interned or imprisoned."

Again I ran until I was breathless. This time I read that the German Army was to retreat immediately and evacuate all territory on the left side of the Rhine within two weeks.

By now I had acquainted myself with sufficient details to know that the armistice would have far reaching effects at the boarding school. I stopped only twice more when my throat was parched and I was completely breathless.

At the next light I had the biggest surprise of all. The Allies were to occupy all the territory on the left of the Rhine, including the bridgeheads of 30 kilometers on the right side of the river.

When I could run no farther, I re-read that paragraph under another light. It was really true. Here I was in Godesberg on the left side of the Rhine which was to be occupied by British, French and Americans. Could there really be whole regiments of American soldiers in Europe? Newspapers had never shown great concern about the presence of American soldiers on European soil and I had not heard from Iowa for 16 months.

When I reached the school, the disapproval on the face of my superior turned into questioning. I simply thrust the paper before her astounded eyes and rushed down to the basement kitchen.

Overhead, there was a shuffling of feet and a scraping of chairs as all girls gathered around the teachers and the single EXTRA. The subdued sounds were only occasionally interrupted by a monosyllabic exclamation. Did it express anger, sorrow or helplessness? They all loved their homeland as much as I loved mine. There was scarcely one whose brother, or father, or sweetheart had

not been wounded, or maimed, or killed fighting for the Fatherland.

I worked alone. No one came to help me or to tell me about the reaction to the news. At first I was resentful. After all, they were reading *my* newspaper. Then it suddenly flashed across my mind. How strange that I had not thought of it before! The Armistice might mean my return to America!

After more than four years of war we had grown accustomed to its endlessness. If the 30-day Armistice should be signed, would it result in peace? Even now, when the army was still on foreign soil, it was difficult to believe that any German government would accept an armistice based on Wilson's Fourteen Points, criticized even by Clemenceau who said: "The Good Lord had only 10."

As I stirred those potatoes, utter loneliness overcame me. Why did no one come? Were they all avoiding me? Did they think that just because I had reported to the German police headquarters for months that I was responsible for the terms of the armistice? The moments dragged on.

At last, I heard chairs scraping overhead. The tension caused by the news of the armistice was suddenly broken. Rules and regulations were thrown to the winds. The girls dared to rush madly to their rooms, outdoors, down to the kitchen, everywhere—all forbidden.

The principal and teachers had decided that a houseful of girls in a territory to be occupied by foreign soldiers was too great a responsibility. They were all going home immediately!

Immediately? What would happen to all those fried potatoes and the sliced horsemeat sausage? Surely the years of hunger had not ended so suddenly. The EXTRA said the blockade of Germany was to go on.

To save the situation and the potatoes, I rang the supper bell.

The dawn of Nov. 11 brought the confirmation that the armistice had arrived.

Never before or since have I experienced a day of such frantic activities. From early morning until midnight the telephone and doorbells rang. Usually gentle voices became shrill. Occasionally, I heard sobs.

Ignoring the threat of revolts, all parents wanted their daughters to come home. Although the girls were in their upper teens, all had to be accompanied to the station. When there were no more taxis nor teachers, the hired girls carried the luggage to the interurban or train.

(Continued on page 45)

America's

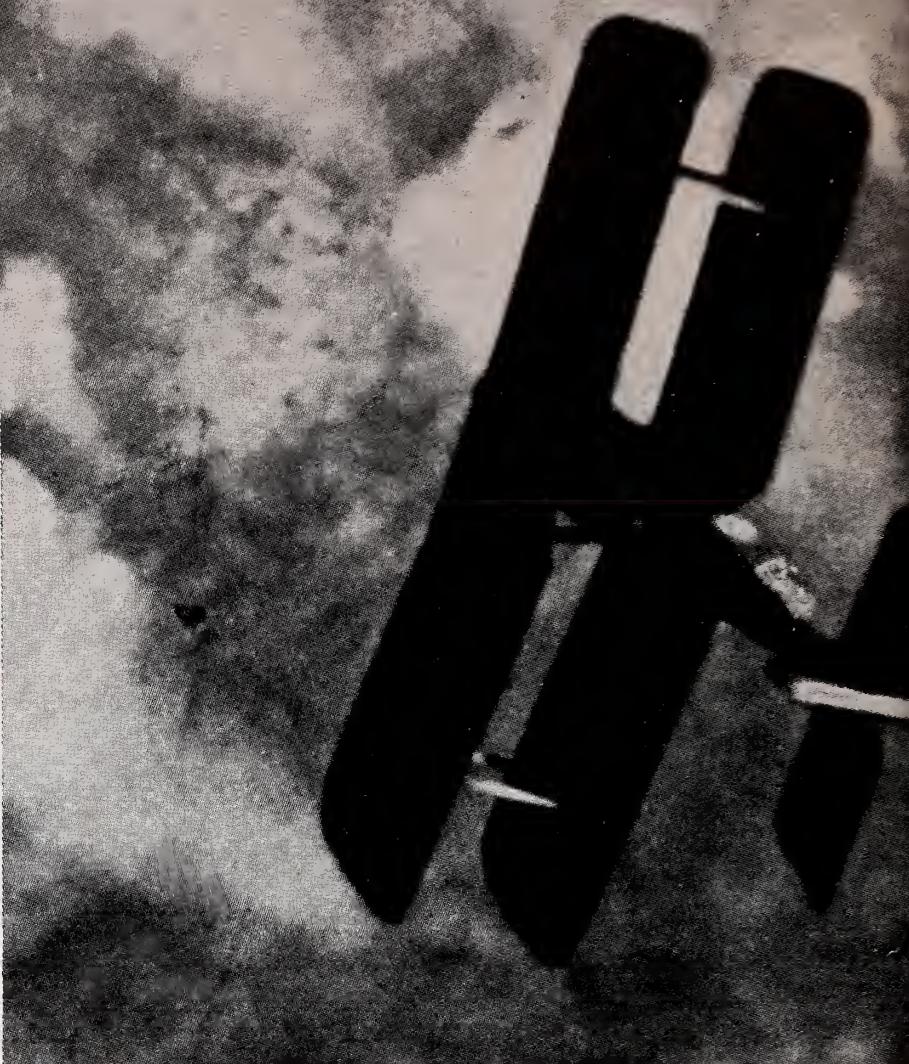


Lt. Allan F. Winslow, left, was credited with the first American air victory in WWI. Lt. Douglas Campbell, right, was an early ace. Dramatic combat photo shows Allied plane destroying a German Fokker.

MIST HAD FORMED a low ceiling over Gengault/Gengoult aerodrome, base of the 94th Aero Squadron near the St. Mihiel front that dreary Sunday morning, April 14, 1918, the day the first American Air Service fighter squadron went on combat readiness.

Few of the 16 officers and 120 men of the 94th had much flying expertise and most of that was among former members of the Lafayette Escadrille, the famous French flying squadron in which many Americans had served before the 94th was formed. Lt. Douglas Campbell, 21, of Mt. Hamilton, CA, typified the 94th's volunteers. He was a chemistry major at Harvard University when he enlisted, and had had little combat training.

The 94th was flying French-built Nieuport 28 scout-fighter biplanes. These single seaters could reach top speeds of 107 miles per hour, which was comparable to German aircraft, but the fabric and plywood wings of the Nieuports had a nasty habit of shredding and coming unglued when



First Air Victories

the planes were put into steep dives.

The Nieuports had been discarded by the French in favor of the newer Spads, while the American aviation industry was struggling to deliver its first warplane to the front. The 94th had received the Nieuports only a few weeks earlier and the squadron therefore had little experience in flying them and no parachutes to bail out of them if they got into trouble. Neither the Allied pilots nor Germans had parachutes either.

What's more, the Vickers machine guns had arrived only two weeks earlier, so there had been little time to learn how to use them. But Maj. Raoul Lufbery, the Escadrille's top ace with 17 official kills and as many as 40 unofficial ones to his credit, had joined the 94th and showed the pilots how to strap a small hammer to their wrist. The hammers were handy for freeing the machine guns when they jammed, which they often did.

What the 94th lacked in equipment, flying skills and marksmanship was more than made up for by enthusiasm. They had already painted the fuselages of their planes with the colorful red, white and blue Uncle Sam hats and had taken the name by which they would become best known, The Hat-in-the-Ring Squadron.

A few weeks before the 94th was put on active duty some 150 miles east of Paris, Lufbery had led Campbell and a former race car driver from Columbus, OH, by the name of Eddie Rickenbacker on a training mission over the battlefield. The flight was a cakewalk as far as Campbell and Rickenbacker were concerned and they were feeling cocky when they returned. They saw no aircraft and noticed only a few puffs of antiaircraft fire.

Lufbery set them straight. He said he counted 15 aircraft during the mission, including five enemy planes which luckily had not seen them. If they hoped to stay alive, Lufbery told them, they would have to be more alert. Lufbery then took Rickenbacker out to his plane and showed him three shrapnel hits. "The boys told me afterward that I stayed pale for a good 30 minutes," Rickenbacker recalled in his book, *"Fighting the Flying Circus."*

The 94th nevertheless eagerly looked forward to its first combat mission. The honor of flying the first went to Capt. David Peterson, a



Eddie Rickenbacker, top, was America's No. 1 ace in World War I with 26 victories. Frank Luke of Oklahoma, below, shot down three (perhaps six) German planes and 15 German observation balloons in nine incredible flying days before his Spad was forced down behind German lines. Luke was killed trying to fight off German infantry with his pistol.

Lafayette Escadrille veteran, who was to lead Lts. Rickenbacker and Reed Chambers on a three-hour patrol along the 20-mile battlefield between St.-Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson in hopes of coaxing Germans into dogfights. Takeoff was scheduled for 6 a.m., and they would return in three hours.

The second part of the operational plan called for Campbell and Lts. Alan F. Winslow of Chicago and James Meissner of New York City to remain on alert at the aerodrome in case air support was needed by elements of the Eighth French Army to which the 94th reported.

Considering weather conditions and the 94th's lack of reliable instruments, the wisest decision would have been for the 94th to stay on the ground. On the chance the skies were clear above the low-lying mist, Peterson ordered Rickenbacker and Chambers to take to the air and see if they could climb above the overcast. Rickenbacker and Chambers circled the field several times and noticed Peterson take off. He returned to the base, although some accounts say Peterson accompanied them on the mission to the front.

The neophytes bumbled onward although the weather steadily worsened. During the next hour and a half they made a number of round trips along the battle lines and took only sporadic antiaircraft fire which did no damage. Nor did they see the German observation balloon which flashed their position to nearby Metz where the Germans scrambled two scout-fighter biplanes, an Albatros D-5 and a Pfalz D-3. (Note: The Germans hyphenated their plane models; the Allies did not, i.e., Nieuport 28.)

Blissfully unaware they were being chased and with only about 30 minutes of fuel remaining, Rickenbacker and Chambers turned to go home, only to run smack into a solid fogbank. There was no way around it and they plunged into the murk, hoping to grope their way back before their fuel ran out. Rickenbacker soon lost sight of Chambers and guessed he had crashed. Chambers luckily found his way out of the fog and landed safely at another field. Certainly not able to rely upon his crude compass and altimeter, Rickenbacker dropped down through the fog and at last broke into a clear patch

of air. He spotted familiar landmarks which told him he was on a true course for his aerodrome where he shortly landed.

Meanwhile, it was the Germans' turn to get lost in the fog. And their turn to be spotted by French observation balloonists over Foug. The American base was alerted. Campbell, Winslow and Meissner raced to their planes. Meissner's engine would not start. Winslow and Campbell gunned their engines, rolled down the runway and lifted off.

Scarcely were they airborne when the Albatros burst through the mist no more than 100 yards ahead and above them and at an altitude of around 500 feet.

"I was so furious to see a Hun over our aviation field that I swore out loud and violently opened fire," Winslow said later. The German pilot avoided Winslow's machine gun tracers and bullets by slipping into a left turn and deftly maneuvering behind him. Swooping down on Winslow, he returned the fire; his bullets stitching holes in the Nieuport's wings.

Said Winslow: "I climbed, however, in a right-hand spiral and slipped off, coming down directly behind him and on his tail. Again I violently opened fire. I fired 20 or 30 rounds at him and could see my tracers entering his machine. Then, in another moment, his plane went straight down in an uncontrolled nose dive. I had put his engine out of commission."

"I followed in a straight dive, firing all the way. At about six feet above the ground he tried to regain control of his machine, but could not, and he crashed to the earth and overturned. I darted down near him, made a sharp turn by the wreck to make sure that he was out of commission, then made a victorious sweep over him."

Campbell had also spotted the Albatros and banked 90 degrees to get a better view and to go to Winslow's aid. It was a mark of Campbell's inexperience that he momentarily forgot that the alert had reported there were two German planes. He never thought to look for the other. Campbell's sharp bank probably saved his life.

"It was lucky I did, for just as I turned I heard the pop-pop-pop of a machine gun behind me and there was another Boche shooting at me," he wrote his parents the next day in a letter which started out, "It was a great war yesterday."

Campbell maneuvered to avoid taking more fire, at the same time diving behind and under the Pfalz.



New Air/Space Museum in Washington, DC re-creates mood of a World War I American air base in France

"Then I pulled my nose straight up into the air and let him have the bullets," he recalls. "I think he got some in his motor, for I saw some tracers hitting his nose. The next thing I knew, he was diving at about 45 degrees and I was above him, but behind his tail. Then I got a good aim, pulled the trigger and held onto it. Two or three tracers hit him and after about 50 rounds had been fired, a streak of flame came shooting out of his fuselage near the motor."

"I ceased firing and watched him land and crash in a plowed field, his plane a mass of flame and wreckage. The pilot had had sense enough to unfasten his belt and was thrown clear of the machine, escaping with some bad burns and broken bones. (The pilot of the other plane also survived.) I was so excited that I was afraid to land until I had made a tour of the field."

From start to finish, America's first air victories took only 4½ minutes to accomplish.

For a time, aviation historians debated whether Winslow's and Campbell's victories were America's first. Claims to being first began in 1915 when two Americans, A. Whitten Brown and Bert Hall, downed German planes. But their claims were invalidated because Brown had renounced his U.S. citizenship to fly for the British and Hall flew under French Air Force colors. Other claims were similarly ruled out. Lt. Stephen W. Thompson came close to being first when, on Feb. 5, 1918, he shot down a German plane. He was wearing an American uniform, but flying as a French volunteer. For the most critical historians, even Winslow's claim is clouded because he was trained by the French. Today, World War I historians agree that Campbell was the first American-trained pilot, flying for an American squadron, to score the first air victory for the United States.

Gen. Billy Mitchell said Winslow's and Campbell's victories "had a more important effect on American fighting aviation than any other single occurrence. (They) gave our men a confidence that could have been obtained in no other way."

Indeed they did. Campbell shot down four more planes by the end of May when he officially became America's first air ace—only hours before Rickenbacker became our second. (An ace is a pilot with at least five officially confirmed planes shot down.)

Campbell was wounded in a dog-fight, June 6, 1918. The war was over by the time he recovered. Winslow took on a Fokker on July 31 and was shot down over German lines. Injuries necessitated the amputation of his left arm above the elbow and he spent the rest of the war in a German prison camp.

Rickenbacker, of course, went on to become internationally famous and was one of the founders of The American Legion. He served as the third honorary National President of The Society of American Legion Founders, succeeding Generals John J. Pershing and Douglas MacArthur. Winslow served for 10 years in the U.S. Foreign Service before joining what became Pan American-Grace Airways as assistant chief of the foreign department. He died Aug. 15, 1933, in Ottawa, Canada. Campbell's career was mostly spent with Pan American-Grace (now Braniff International). He retired in 1963 as vice president and general manager and lives in Cos Cob, CT., where he's "surviving pleasantly. . . ."

Although the AAS was in action only seven months, the accomplishments of its 45 squadrons (flying 740 planes) were impressive. The Americans destroyed 776 enemy planes, (the 94th got 66 of them), 72 enemy balloons, flew 150 air

(Continued on page 45)

Wilson Still At Home

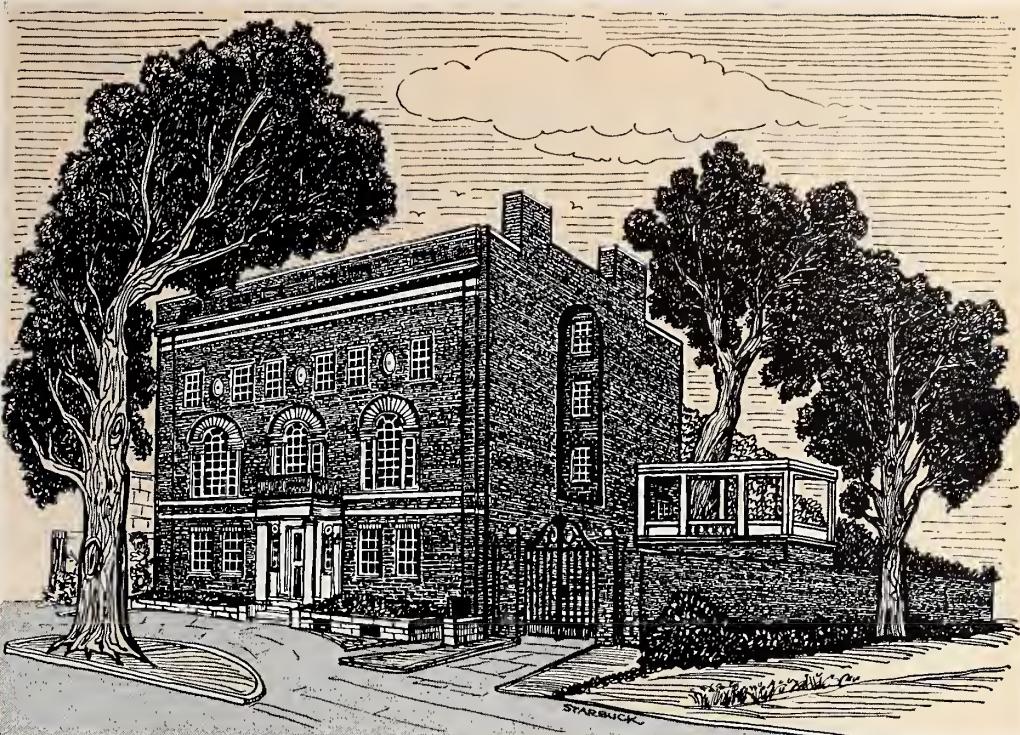
EA CH MORNING at 10 the doors swing open to a comfortable red brick Georgian home in Washington's embassy row district. A small line of tourists is usually assembled.

The house is not distinctive. There are probably a dozen or more just like it in the northwest section of the capital. But this one was the home of Woodrow Wilson, the President who thought he had "made the world safe for democracy."

Wilson and his controversial wife, Edith Bolling Galt Wilson, lived in the home together from the day he left the White House in 1921 until his death in 1924. Mrs. Wilson remained in the home until her death in 1961. She bequeathed the property to the American people under the guardianship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to "preserve and maintain... as a memorial to... Woodrow Wilson, a past President of the United States of America."

For many still alive, Wilson was the epitome of the American idealist.

Born in Staunton, VA, the son of a Presbyterian minister, he rose to become president of Princeton, governor of New Jersey and in 1912, President when the majority Republican vote was split between William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt who ran on the third party 'Bull Moose' ticket.



Woodrow Wilson home in Washington is a National Trust property

In 1916 it was no contest. The Democrat Wilson had kept America aloof from World War I and his promise not to send Americans to die on foreign soil matched the mood of the nation. Wilson defeated Republican Charles Evans Hughes by a solid 49.4 percent—46.2 percent margin.

Even Wilson, however, could not resist the tides that war was pushing against U.S. shores. The discovery of a German plot in Mexico to distract U.S. attention and energies, Berlin's unrestricted submarine warfare in the Atlantic and the obviously weakening allies all combined to force American involvement in the Euro-

panean conflict. The declaration of war came April 6, 1917—60 years ago.

As the National Trust observes, Wilson was perhaps the first American leader to realize that the 20th century permitted no nation the luxury of isolation. In a phrase that seems reminiscent of later day astronauts, Wilson said, "We are all riders on the earth together."

When he died in 1924 in the house on S Street, crowds knelt in prayer on the sidewalks. The nation's emotions were more mixed when he left the White House in 1921.

No American President has enjoyed the total triumph Wilson achieved when Germany agreed to the 1918 Armistice and when Europe greeted him with jubilation at the 1919 Peace Conference in Paris, where he laid down his famous 14 points for world peace.

But few Presidents have shared the anguish of his last 18 months in office when he fought to put the United States into the League of Nations, lost to a hostile, suspicious, isolationist Senate majority, suffered a physical breakdown and lived his last months in office in a medical "twilight zone," often unable to speak, read or write.

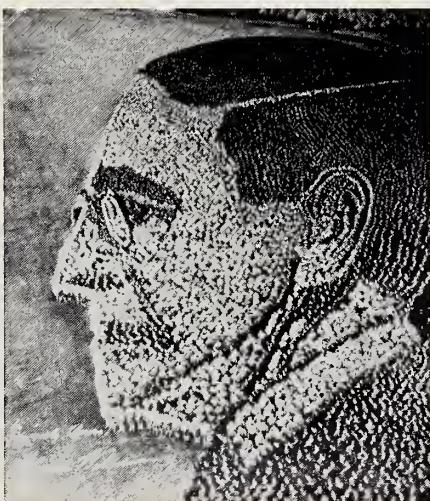
"The most heroic and piteous of figures," said Democrat John W. Davis, "the sword was struck from his hand on the battlefield."

It was in this period that Mrs. Wilson (Continued on page 52)

Wilson's Was Popular Face at World War I Camps

In 1918, at Camp Sherman near Chillicothe, OH, 21,000 World War I soldiers of the 83rd Infantry Division lined up to make this portrait of President Woodrow Wilson. The clever formation achieved the likeness by utilizing men in full uniform to form the hair, coat, eyebrows and other dark areas of the portrait; others, with jackets removed to expose their white undershirts, composed the President's face, ear, shirt collar and hair.

The photograph bearing President Wilson's autograph was used to promote the sale of Liberty Bonds.



The Not-for-Profit Lewis Gun

Tired of reading today's "profits and overrun" headlines about military contracts? Try Isaac Lewis.

Isaac Lewis was a brilliant unselfish military officer; a prolific, farsighted inventor, and the creator of one of the best light machine guns in military history. He not only gave the design of his gun freely to his country, he also donated all his royalty payments to the U.S. Treasury.

In his memoirs, Winston Churchill wrote: "Isaac Lewis's patriotic loyalty and generosity to his country is a first that's never been duplicated."

It took a Congressional investigation and World War I to learn why the Lewis gun was kept away from Yankee doughboys.

In its day, the Lewis gun was a real innovation, weighing only 26 pounds against its competition—the Benet Mercie, 30 pounds, Colt at 93 pounds, Vickers at 68 pounds, or the bulky Maxim machine gun of 153 pounds.

Isaac Lewis

Highly distinctive in appearance, the Lewis gun had a large, round ammunition pan on top of the receiver and its barrel was enclosed in a long round aluminum tube that was fluted at one end. Its inventor was equally distinctive. Isaac Lewis is remembered by his nephew Paul Lewis as "a strapping big man, a bit over six feet and always above 230 pounds."

Born in Pennsylvania in 1858, Isaac Lewis moved to Kansas with his family. He trained to teach, which he did for several years, before studying for the West Point exam. His brilliance got him in the Academy with top scores.

An 1884 graduate, Lewis was assigned as an artillery officer. Four years later, Lieutenant Lewis invented the world's first successful artillery range and position finder. He promptly offered the device free, to the U.S. Army. The Army refused the free offer, saying it had "no practical field value." The decision



Gunner demonstrates airplane-mounted Lewis machinegun

was written by an officer named William Crozier. Disheartened, Lewis sold his invention to a commercial company. In 1898, faced with the war against Spain, the Army was forced to buy this same model range finder from the commercial company that had bought it from Lewis. The lieutenant made only a few dollars for his work; the company made a fortune, and the government paid millions for a device it could have had for nothing.

This set the pattern for the Lewis gun dispute.

Lewis was a minor member of the U.S. Army's Ordnance Board; General Crozier was its chief.

"He (Lewis) was against playing favorites and accepting favors from people peddling weapons", Gen. Leonard Wood later wrote. "He managed to say things to Senators and to the press. By 1902, he finally got Congress to change some of the opera-

tions of the Board by getting laws passed. Mind that all this was going right over the head of his superior. In fairness to Lewis, Crozier always turned down his suggestions or just ignored them."

Lewis was banished by General Crozier to a series of remote, obsolete assignments, but within two years he was brought back to Washington at the insistence of Generals Nelson Miles and Wood.

In 1922, the 52-year-old officer was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Earlies Automatic Arms Co. sought his help, but Lewis cleared any possible conflict of interest with the War Department before talking to that Cleveland firm about helping them develop a light machine gun based on the designs of Dr. Samuel McClean.

One of McClean's designs was a water-cooled machine gun with a top-mounted drum feeding cartridges to



U.S. Marines took their Lewis guns with them to France in 1917

the action below. Lewis incorporated an air-cooling system of aluminum radiators and a jacket, which *Scientific American* referred to years later as "absolute genius . . . ahead of his time."

By late spring of 1912 the new Lewis gun was ready and on June 7, two military aviators and Isaac Lewis made history, firing a machine gun from an airplane.

General Crozier responded by telling reporters, "Lewis ought to know better than to misuse junior officers to sell his guns for private profit."

"I don't want one single penny from my Lewis gun," Lewis replied. "Let my government use, for free, the best machine gun in the world, and Isaac Lewis will not accept one cent for it."

Yet, the U.S. Army did not accept the Lewis gun until 1917, although the Marines adopted it almost immediately after the 1912 test.

A discouraged Lewis took his four handmade prototype machine guns to Europe and England in January 1913. By 1914, both Belgium and England had adopted the Lewis gun.

"Although a genius, Ike Lewis wasn't a member of the 'Club' of favored ordnance people," Gen. Leonard Wood wrote. "He was too outspoken and critical of General Crozier, who was a real martinet."

Promoted to colonel in 1913, Isaac Lewis announced his retirement from the Army saying, "I was an officer for 29 years and devoted everything of myself to my country's services."

"Everything I ever invented or developed I gave directly to my country for free. Now, I try to give them the finest light machine gun in an era when war threatens our friends in Europe . . . I . . . was slapped with rejections by ignorant hacks."

The white-haired Lewis later appeared before a Congressional Committee in December 1917, and handed them a government receipt for his personal check for \$10,889.17, his first of many refunds to the Treasury.

"This is the first amount of money I am to be paid for my share of the Lewis gun. I am giving my money to the U.S. Treasury."

The patriotic inventor had lived up to his promise.

With tears in his eyes, the ruddy-faced 59-year-old Lewis told the Congressmen, "I have two sons overseas with the American forces and like any father I want them to have the best available equipment . . . Gentlemen, the truth is that our boys aren't getting the best equipment available."

When America entered World

War I it had 353 operational machine guns, including a dozen Civil War vintage Gatling guns. Orders went out for 1300 Lewis guns—immediately.

"More orders better follow, as machine gun-starved Americans find themselves out of touch with modern warfare, forced to face brutal German machine gun assaults and forced to rely on our Lewis gun-armed British to come to their rescue," wrote war correspondent Max Thomas in 1918.

According to official figures, by the spring of 1916, just five years after Isaac Lewis had initially demonstrated his first handmade weapon, more than 45,000 Lewis guns were in combat use by British, French and Belgian troops. By the close of that year, the British alone had fired more



Army trooper carries Lewis gun into Mexico in 1916 in pursuit of Pancho Villa

than 7 billion rounds of ammunition through their Lewis guns.

"During the battle of the Somme, for instance, our people estimated the rate of Lewis gun fire in excess of 15 million rounds every 24 hours," wrote the late Maj. F. W. A. Hobart, a premier British ordnance officer.

When Yankee troops finally did reach France, Lewis was disgusted to see them armed with the inferior French Chauchat machine gun. But many sharp Yanks got hold of Lewis guns through one means or another.

Sgt. Palmer Narveson was awarded a DSC for his heroic action with a Lewis gun near Bellicourt in September 1918.

"I was one of the 19 men of H Co., 119th Infantry, and most of us owe our lives to the Lewis guns given us by some of the Scottish Black Watch boys who also taught us well in their use . . . even though we weren't supposed to have those guns."

The machine gunners of the 6th Marine Rgt. managed to smuggle every single Lewis gun and spare part on board their ship bound for France, and when they opened camp

in Blevaincourt in January 1918, they went into action with a full supply of Lewis guns.

"We lied to the military authorities who came asking about our Lewis guns and I'm proud to say we carried them into Belleau Wood and bloodied ourselves right properly," Jason Woods, a former Lewis gunner, remembered on his 83rd birthday a few years ago.

Maj. Julius Terrill of the 5th Marines, who led an attack in that action, recalled that both the 5th and 6th Marines had held onto their Lewis guns.

"We heard stories about the army getting poor French machine guns so we swore we'd keep the Lewis guns we had trained with. They were damn fine weapons and our boys trusted them. A lot of live lads are glad we made that decision," he related.

Wounded along with the American soldiers in that fighting, correspondent Floyd Gibbons wrote, "these brave American lads are using machine guns they had to steal to bring into battle. . . Who in Washington is responsible for this crime? American boys have to lie and steal to get the invention of a maverick American officer who knows much more closely of war than his superiors."

Like the Marines, several units of the 27th and 30th U.S. National Guard also smuggled their Lewis guns into France, and into battle. Members of the 131st and 132nd Infantry Regiments freely traded American issue weapons for bootleg British Lewis guns.

Merle Wilson, who served with the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, said, "I traded a German pistol, some French wine, and a few gold coins to a British Cpl. for his Lewis gun."

Later, Private Wilson saved his squad from being overrun in a German attack in October 1918.

Cpl. Jerome Morrison of the 131st Inf., told how he and his buddies stripped a downed British aircraft of its two Lewis guns.

"They were the light aircraft models, without the cooling jacket, but we used them carefully and well," he related at age 80. "Those two light guns got us out of tight corners."

Although the Lewis gun is best known as a ground model light machine gun, its widest use was in the air. Stripped of its big cooling jacket, the gun weighed less than 19 pounds, ideal for the combat aircraft of World War I.

The only Americans who had free

(Continued on page 52)

A Soldier's Dream



WORLD WAR II GIs coined the words "pinup" to describe such screen favorites as Betty Grable and Rita Hayworth. But their fathers had the idea a generation before, though in World War I the great favorite of the troops was a middle-aged opera singer whose face was plain if not downright homely.

Her name was Ernestine (Tini) Schumann-Heink. She would have been the first to agree, with a shrug and a twinkle in her eye, that beauty was not her strong point. She had instead a great big beautiful voice with a heart to match.

Thousands of soldiers heard Schumann-Heink sing in army camps and hospitals in 1917 and 1918. Others dropped in at her Chicago

Mme Schumann-Heink appears with two decorated Doughboys at New York Liberty Bond rally in 1918.

home which she opened to the military on a round-the-clock basis. Any doughboy was welcome for rest, to play the Victrola or to have a snack with "Mother Schumann-Heink."

Singing in army barracks was nothing new for Schumann-Heink. Her father was Hans Roessler, an underpaid cavalry officer in the Austrian army.

At 17, Ernestine won a post in the Dresden Court Opera and was on her way. She met Ernst Heink and married him after a brief courtship, but in a few years Heink deserted a pregnant wife and their three children.

Tini married Paul Schumann in 1893. He was an actor in a theater affiliated with the Hamburg Opera. She became friends with singers like Melba and Nordica and finally was signed in 1897 by Maurice Grau for the Metropolitan Opera in America.

On Nov. 7, 1898, Schumann-Heink made her American debut as Ortrud in Wagner's "Lohengrin." Her seventh, last, and only American-born child arrived that December. Tini and Paul named him George Washington Schumann.

In 1905, with her second husband dead, she became an American citizen. Then, again on impulse, she married William Rapp, her manager. "I felt I needed protection," she explained. They were separated, then divorced.

In 1914, she sailed for Germany for her usual summer concert at Bayreuth, when World War I erupted. She immediately returned to Chicago.

For 12 years Schumann-Heink had been making annual tours across the United States, often singing in towns too small to be on the usual concert circuit and sometimes playing dates in tent Chautauqua. It was front-page news when she was injured in a taxi-streetcar accident in St. Louis early in 1917. With two broken ribs, Schumann-Heink returned to her Chicago home to convalesce. She was there when the United States declared war on Germany.

Her sons would soon be in the war, but her American sons would be fighting against a German brother. Three sons would soon join U.S. services: Henry, the Navy; Ferdinand and stepson Walter Schumann the Army. August was already in the German navy.

There was no USO in 1917 and individual communities got up programs from whatever talent was available. Schumann-Heink was available and eager.

As much as her singing, her warm humor endeared her to the men. When she sang at a camp in Dayton,

OH, the young officer in charge of the program was red with embarrassment when he came to fetch her.

"I am so sorry, Madame, I couldn't find a car," he said.

"For Schumann-Heink, it is just the thing," she said, cheerfully climbing into the army truck.

As early as 1914 she became aware of anti-German sentiment in America. She once spoke of "fine brave Germans and Austrians" and pickets appeared at her next concerts. After America entered the war, music by Wagner, Brahms and Beethoven was verboten. Sauerkraut was called "liberty cabbage." And many Americans of Teutonic origin were suspected of being spies.

Because she was so familiar to the public, Schumann-Heink was an easy target. It was known that she had a

she ever has in the history of her career," wrote H. P. Harrison of the Redpath Agency on her return. "She said she would do anything for me for the fact that we helped kill the report of her being a German spy . . ."

Because of Harrison's intervention, Schumann-Heink had received a letter from Carter Glass, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department, later a U.S. Senator from Virginia, commanding her war activities.

With the return to "normalcy," as President Harding called the post-war years, Americans forgot the German-spy scare. Too often they also forgot the veterans who had won the war.

Not Mother Schumann-Heink; singing for her boys—always on a volunteer basis—had become a way of life. When the American Legion was organized in 1919, she was made an honorary member. She seldom missed a Legion convention. Beside opening the conventions by singing the National Anthem, she often sang special favorites such as "Taps" and "There is No Death." A Legion post in Chicago was named for her.

"Don't believe I was a German spy, untrue to this country and to you," she once told a group of disabled veterans. "I had a son in the German navy. He was mistaken but he did what he thought was right. Remember, boys, I was his mother and the mother of boys who served your country and mine." She was not the only one in tears.

It was on an American Legion program that Schumann-Heink made her debut in the new medium, radio. She sang "Silent Night." After that, she sang it every Christmas Eve.

In 1926, she celebrated her golden jubilee year with two guest appearances at the Metropolitan Opera and two concerts with the New York Philharmonic.

The crash in 1929 devastated her. At that time she supported, either entirely or partly, 28 relatives or family connections.

But she still had her unquenchable optimism; she still had her voice.

"Like old wine, old books and old friends, Madame's art has been mellowed and perfected by the passing years," wrote a reporter in Grand Rapids, MI.

Her "boys", the veterans of World War I, agreed and cheered her until her death in 1936.

"My boys never forget me," she said proudly, when on her birthday California veterans staged a fly-over and blanketed her house and yard with flowers.

—Elizabeth G. Benton

Her Sons Fought on Both Sides

son in the German navy. Probably in the war years the doughboys comforted her as much as her singing comforted them. They believed in her; they loved her. She also was an indefatigable salesman of Liberty Bonds and sold \$20,000 worth one day in New York. And she was to give a fourth son to the American side.

"When I was recruiting for the Navy in 1917," recalls Al Fern, an early American Legionnaire, "one of Mother Schumann-Heink's sons, George, came to me to enlist. There was some question about his birth certificate. His mother then came to see me. She said that America was their home and that if her son wished to fight for his country, he should have the right to do so. We accepted him."

Thus Tini sent her last son off to war. He was 18.

She was in Kansas City on Nov. 11, 1918. Days later she learned that August had died at sea when his submarine was lost.

After the Great War, the world seemed to move more swiftly. Schumann-Heink moved with it; on her 60th birthday, June 15, 1921, she was in Tokyo, Japan, on tour.

"She is drawing bigger now than



Should the Voice of America

WE BROADCAST abroad to tell America's story to the world. But what is the story? In whose voice is the Voice of America to speak?

Some argue that the VOA, being government financed, should continue to represent the Administration in power, serving the State Department's immediate foreign policy goals. But others, myself included, believe that the American people, whose taxes support the VOA, have a more important message to convey: that we as a nation are committed to the truth—not the "truth" as supplied by government (bureaucrats), but the truth that results from an open, uncensored portrayal of ideas and events.

I know it is argued that in this rough, tough world we cannot always afford to tell the truth. But what makes America different, what makes America special in the world is our traditional devotion to the truth and our willingness to be honest. When the bureaucrats force the VOA to distort the truth for momentary propaganda gain—which happens often now—the credibility of the VOA is seriously damaged. That is why the Voice of America should be given editorial and administrative independence from the State Department and the U.S. Information Agency.

Credibility is the key. Radio broadcasting means nothing without listeners. And the practical fact is that what draws an international radio audience is trust born of experience. Two examples make the point.

One is Britain's BBC, with its admirable tradition of broadcasting globally a straight tell-it-like-it-is brand of journalism, independent of government censorship. What has resulted is a well deserved reputation for delivering the unvarnished truth. Unable to control the BBC's candor, British diplo-

mats only rarely find it an inconvenience and are rightly proud that theirs is the world's most respected radio. I want the VOA to be as respected as the BBC.

A second example is Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, which broadcasts to a devoted Soviet and East European audience eager for balanced, accurate news. Although financed by the U.S. Congress, RFE/RL is essentially independent, overseen only by a Senate-confirmed board which demands nothing more than a high journalistic standard. It is this standard of reliability which draws millions of listeners daily, despite jamming efforts by the Communist governments, and I am immensely proud of these radios.

I propose that the VOA be allowed to operate on the same journalistic basis, giving full presentation to State Department policies but operating free of State Department control. The VOA's credibility would rise. And VOA journalists, operating under the oversight of a Senate-confirmed board, would be insulated from the pressure of U.S. diplomats (and sometimes Presidents) seeking to edit the news to their own pleasure.

"YES"



Sen. Charles H. Percy
(R-IL)

Charles H. Percy

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

Be Made An Independent Agency?

"NO"



Rep. John M. Slack, Jr.
(D-WV)

I HAVE given considerable thought over quite a period of time to the issue of whether or not the Voice of America should be separated from the U.S. Information Agency and made independent. I continue to believe that separation is simply not a logical development.

My rationale begins with the question of accountability—the accountability of VOA, as a publicly funded institution, both to Congress and the American taxpayer. Clearly, Congress should only fund an organization devoted to international broadcasting that has a purpose different from that of the commercial media. Some specific rationale must undergird the expenditure of public funds, some national interest and government need must be met, some important official purpose must exist.

The Voice of America is presently funded for the purpose of reporting events and policies of the United States by making clear statements of those policies; and by placing those policies in the context and perspective of American society, its values and ideals. The Voice of America does not confine its program to statements of foreign policy, but it is the medium through which the world learns about actions of Congress, news of important American leaders and the everyday occurrences in our country of interest to the world. That, I assert, is a necessary function; and it is why Congress has appropriated money to VOA.

That function is best served within the structure of the USIA, which should continue to be able to

utilize, on behalf of the American people, all instrumentalities of international communications, including radio.

In short, international broadcasting is inevitably influenced by the nature of its audiences. This is not at all different than the influence of audiences on domestic radio stations or newspapers. The selection of stories is regularly made with the audience very much in mind. How else does one account for the differences in content found in the *New York Times* as compared, illustratively, to the *New York Daily News*?

I am not suggesting, even remotely, that news on the Voice of America should be anything but reliable and authoritative. I am suggesting only that the function of VOA inevitably relates both to the purpose of the organization and its audience.

That brings me full circle. I see nothing to be gained by splitting VOA from its parent organization and making it independent. Unless its broadcasts support U.S. policy, I do not see why the American taxpayer should be asked to pay for it. And if it continues to operate, as it should, under government policy controls, it should remain under USIA where it has successfully worked for more than 20 years.

John M. Slack, Jr.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for April the arguments in PRO & CON: "Should the Voice of America Be Made An Independent Agency?"

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES NO

ADDRESS _____

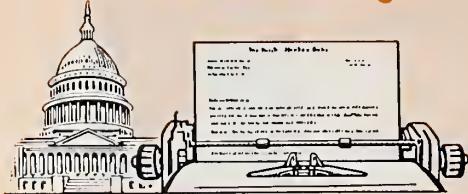
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TOWN _____ STATE _____

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issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➤

Dateline Washington ...



LONGER TERMS FOR CONGRESS? TAKING 'DOT' TO THE PEOPLE. FAIL-SAFE PRIVACY PROTECTION!

There is strong pressure in Congress for a new code of ethics for legislators, and also talk about changing the terms of Congressional office. Constitutional amendments have been introduced to lengthen the term that a representative may serve--from two to three and four years. Some of the proposals have provisions to limit the President to one six-year term and limit the number of terms a congressman or senator could serve (for example, one eight-year term in the Senate and five three-year terms in the House).

The rationale behind all of these proposals is that a longer term would allow representatives a more efficient period to pursue legislation...rather than frequently returning to home districts to campaign for reelection.

Following the lead of President Carter, who is taking his administration to the public, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams is actively seeking input from consumers in developing a national transportation policy and solving problems. Billed as "Transportation Town Meetings," open sessions are planned so that discussions can be stimulated involving local and state government officials, shippers, and the people who travel the road, the airways and the railroads.

Boston was the first stop on the agenda at the end of February. The Department of Transportation troupe will visit these other cities--New York, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Seattle and San Francisco--at regular intervals--before making an assessment. Format for the town meetings calls for formal morning sessions with representatives of all groups invited to speak out, and afternoon workshop sessions chaired by DOT officials.

Government computer scientists are trying to come up with a fail-safe method for protecting the privacy of taxpayer information stored in some 10,000 government computers. Spurred by the Privacy Act of 1974, a National Bureau of Standards team will soon be setting tough standards for preventing access to computers by unauthorized persons.

Government experts are looking into unique and sophisticated methods of verifying the identity of individuals who have authorized access. Such verifying techniques include handwriting by an instrumented pen which measures the force, velocity and acceleration rather than a static signature; hand geometry...measuring the length and width of peoples' fingers; electronic voice identification, and electronic scanning of a fingerprint.

Officials are concerned too about the increase in computer crimes involving money and the protection of classified security information.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

RX FOR TRIUMPH

"Let us learn together and laugh together and work together and pray together, confident that in the end we will triumph together in the right." President Carter.

COOL FUTURE

"The 65-degree home will become a feature of the future." Fed. Energy Administrator John F. O'Leary.

OUT OF CONTROL!

"Federal bureaucracy, like some weird science fiction monster, has taken on a life of its own and is out of control of Congress." Gerald H. Trautman, chairman, Greyhound Corp.

MORE EARNS LESS

"The Russians invest more of their natural and produced wealth than the United States, sacrificing not only their freedom but their living standards, and wind up with a smaller return." Walter C. Clemens, Jr., Kenman Institute Fellow.

PUBLIC SERVICE PRESS

"A period of public service would make for better newsmen. Public service would allow newsmen to feel what it's like to be a participant in history rather than an observer." Ron Nessen, former White House Press Sec'y.

AMERICANS WATCHING

"The American people are watching to see if we do anything about it. They want to know whether, when we talk about ethics, we are talking about window dressing." Rep. Richardson Preyer, NC.

COST TOO HIGH

"We cannot expect to keep on enacting new programs and chartering new agencies without eliminating old ones. The federal budget will not bear the burden." Rep. James J. Blanchard, MI.

DRAFT INEVITABLE?

"What we have now is a peacetime volunteer force, with inevitability that if we had a war—even a limited war—we'd have to go back to the draft." Sen. Sam Nunn, GA.

PUBLIC BEWARE

"...the day that the House (of Representatives) starts to legislate weather, the public will have something to fear." Calif. Rep. John Moss.

U.S.-MEXICO TIE

"We will have to be tied by geography as long as the world goes round; we already are tied by history; we also would like to be tied by good will." President Jose Lopez Portillo, Mexico.

RETIRING? now there are two affordable Florida communities for Veterans!

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Interested in a home with 1 bedroom 2 bedrooms 3 bedrooms
 I would like to plan a visit to Veterans Village
Phone # _____ NO COST OR OBLIGATION AL-8



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Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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 I would like to plan a visit to Independence Village
Phone # _____ NO COST OR OBLIGATION AL-2



Veterans Newsletter



DRAFT FOR RESERVE FORCES: To draft or not to draft is a question for Carter Administration...Possible solution to sticky problem is draft young men and women into the reserve forces...Would have a two-pronged effect: take the edge off unpopular universal military training; and it would maintain an "at-home" ready force in time of need...Even though military services are able to meet their all-volunteer quotas, the Reserves are having a tough time keeping their rosters full...Outgoing Army Secretary Martin R. Hoffman believes nation would more willingly accept draft for Reserve components.

FUTURE RETIREE COST-OF-LIVING RAISES MAY BE LOWER: New, broad-based Consumer Price Index, called All-Urban Households index, being started sometime this year by Labor Dept., will probably show smaller inflationary price rises than the older "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers" CPI. If so, retiree raises would be smaller. New index is designed to reflect shopping habits, and prices paid, by about 80 per cent of population, compared to 40 per cent before.

VA OFFICIAL CITED: Rufus H. Wilson (right) Chief Benefits Director at Veterans Administration receives Certificate of



Appreciation from Edward H. Golembieski, American Legion Director of Veterans Affairs-Rehabilitation, upon the occasion of Wilson's retirement from VA...Wilson will continue working for vets as staff member of House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

AUXILIARY VOLUNTEER RECEIVES VA HOSPITAL AWARD: American Legion Auxiliary volunteer Ella O'Melia, Albany, NY receives VA Silver Bowl Award for 10,000 hours of service...



F. Edward McDonald, Legion National Field Representative makes the presentation while Auxiliary Poppy Chairman Helen Klimek smiles approvingly...Hospital Director W. M. McHaffie, right, and Wm. H. Kelleher, assistant director, also attended reception.

SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS???: Sen. Strom Thurmond (SC), senior Republican on Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, has introduced legislation to upgrade VA to cabinet level...Thurmond says cabinet post would more fully protect vet's programs.

INCREASED MEDICAL CARE FOR SOME VETS: VA has informed 400,000 disabled veterans they have potential eligibility for increased medical care from VA as result of recent legislation...New law extends outpatient care to vets with 50 percent or more service-connected disabilities.

AIR FORCE PLANS OPEN HOUSE FOR RETIREES: Program to keep area Air Force retirees informed on services and benefits available is planned for McGuire AFB, NJ, April 23. Reception followed by briefings and luncheon will highlight day for retirees and spouses. Other air bases have similar activity during the year. Retirees from other branches are welcome. Contact base Personnel Div.

MICHIGAN LOOKING FOR VIET VETS TO COLLECT BONUS: Michigan Gov. William Milliken has asked National Commander William Rogers to help find vets who are eligible for state Vietnam Era Veteran Bonus. More than 361,000 Michigan veterans have collected but several thousand more have not. Requirements are state resident for six months immediately prior to entering service and minimum of 190 days of honorable service from Jan. 1, 1961 through Sep. 1, 1973. Next of kin survivors may apply. Write Vietnam Veteran Era Bonus Office, 111 W. Mount Hope Ave., Lansing, MI, 48913.

Legion Vows Fight to Protect Benefits

Vowing that the American Legion will fight to retain benefits and special considerations earned by veterans, Cmdr. William J. Rogers told the mid-Winter Washington Conference, "We cannot visualize a society where America's detractors are forgiven and America's defenders are forgotten."

Rogers' speech to more than 2,200 American Legion executives, officials and members of Congress at the Commander's Banquet climaxed the four-day 17th annual conference.

Rogers said the Legion believes the Veterans Administration and its hospital-medical system "should remain as a one-stop federal agency for handling the total federal program of veterans benefits," and that both should remain "as it always has been—a service for veterans only."

"The legislative work of The American Legion is one of our prime methods

of achievement on behalf of those who served," stated Rogers. "The real work of our Washington Conference is accomplished in our committee and commission sessions and in our appearances before the Veterans Affairs committees of both the House and the Senate."

Rogers appeared before the House and Senate Veterans Affairs Committees and called upon Congress to reform the veterans' death and disability pension program and denied claims of "duplicate burial benefits."

"The burial benefits provided for veterans are intended to insure that every veteran will be buried with dignity and respect . . . an honor surely due those who have defended the nation," said Rogers, adding that "the Social Security death benefit is an earned benefit, paid for by all citizens."

He called the Carter administration's employment program encouraging and

said it could be "a blessing to many veterans, especially the younger veterans of the Vietnam era." He reminded members of Congress that the unemployment rate among veterans continues to be distressingly high, especially in the youngest veterans group where the unemployment rate is 18.3 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for non-veterans. He added that the disabled and black veterans are hardest hit.

Both the Senate and House committees expressed agreement with proposals set forth by The American Legion. Rep. James Abnor (SD) told the Legionnaires, "I don't know of any organization that knows more about veteran's affairs than the American Legion."

Nearly all house members agreed with the Legion's position against blanket pardoning of draft evaders.

"More than any other veterans group
(Continued on page 43)



Top: Senator Edmund Muskie (ME) introduces Cmdr. William J. Rogers to Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs; Cmdr. Rogers presents Mrs. Marvella Bayh citation for her efforts in fighting cancer; Sen. Henry M. Jackson (WA), receives



Distinguished Public Service Award. Bottom: TV personality Karl Malden, recipient of Public Relations Award; Sen. James B. Allen (AL) receives Legislative Award; William Drummond, Canal Zone police officer, briefs Nat'l Security Commission.



...not merely four walls'



*Home's not merely four square walls
Though with pictures hung and gilded
Home is where Affection calls
Filled with Shrines the Heart hath
builded.*

Charles Swain 1803-1874

Domiciliaries.

Homes for veterans without homes.

The idea became reality for Civil War veterans in 1865 when President Abraham Lincoln authorized the construction of several homes to house veterans who were not able to care for themselves but also did not require full-time hospitalization.

The first domiciliary was opened for Civil War veterans at Wood, Wisconsin—then known as the Milwaukee Soldiers Home—on May 1, 1867. Eventually 18 domiciliaries were built at selected locations throughout the United States. Some were converted from Army hospitals and some were planned as homes for veterans.

When the Veterans Bureau (as the VA was then known) took over the "dom" program from the Army, the doughboys of World War I were barely out of uniform. It was 1922, and there were more veterans than ever before in the United States. This unprecedented population of ex-servicemen posed a clear need for the dom program.

Even today, 12 per cent of all "dom" residents served during World War I, although veterans of that era comprise only 3 percent of all veterans.

Today there are 16 homes capable of housing almost 10,000 veterans. (More

than 5,000 more veterans can be accommodated in state veterans homes financed in part by VA.)

The traditional concept of the domiciliary has been that of an institutionalized residential-type setting to provide food, lodging, and limited medical care to eligible ambulatory veterans.

Today, there is a change in the emphasis. Now the VA stresses a therapeutic community life with more preventive health services, rehabilitation and restoration.

Instead of 16 sites, the VA has long range plans for at least one 200-bed domiciliary in each of 28 Veterans Administration medical districts.

The new facilities will have four 50-bed living units or "pods" surrounding a central support building which provides space for a lobby and reception area, offices, a dining room and recreation activities including arts and crafts workshops. Physical activities space will include a home gym exercise area.

Sleeping areas will be one- and two-bedroom with two multiple living areas in each pod. All bedrooms will have adjoining bathrooms, most of which

will be wheelchair accessible. Kitchen facilities and small living rooms will be included in the multiple living areas. All new buildings will be available to both men and women.

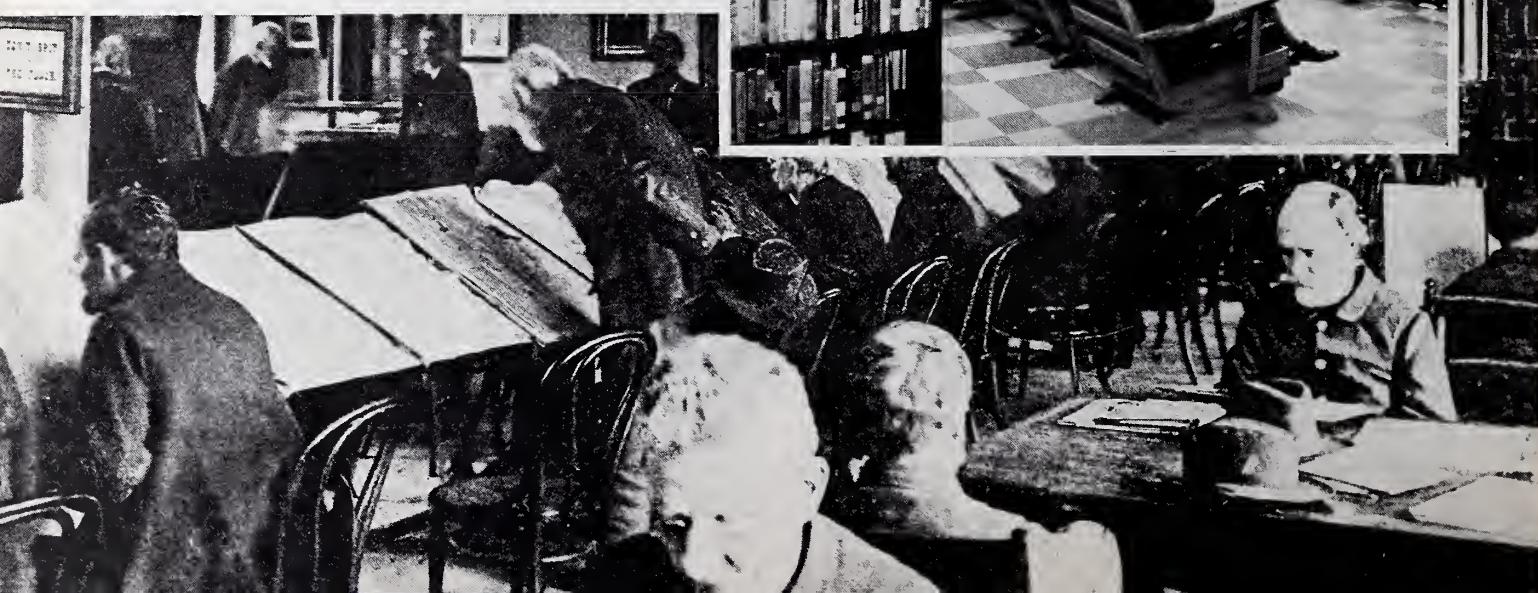
An important feature of the new domiciliary construction is its convertibility to a nursing home care unit.

Current construction plans call for design of three new 200-bed dormitories with one ground breaking this year. The VA Center at Wood, WI, the oldest facility, will have 200 of its 853-bed capacity replaced and ready for occupancy by 1979.

All new domiciliaries will be built on the grounds of VA hospitals where medical services are available. Veterans will be encouraged to use the hospital as out-patients, returning to the domiciliary upon completion of treatment.

Strengthening of the dom program through construction of new facilities, upgrading of existing homes where economically feasible and phasing down others where repair isn't practical are part of an overall VA plan to prepare for the needs of the aging veteran now and in the future.

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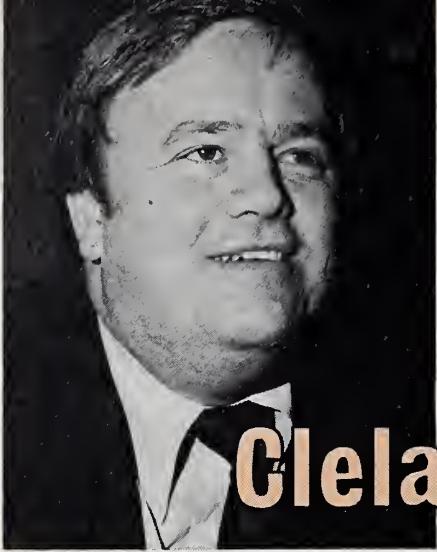
Name _____

Address _____

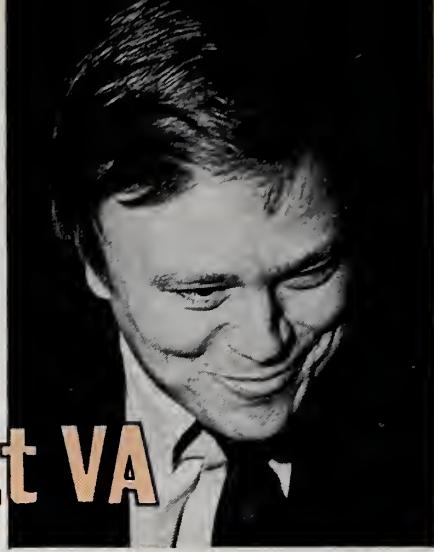
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Max Cleland at 34 is the youngest man ever to head the Veterans Administration. A veteran of the Vietnam War and a member of American Legion Post 1 at Atlanta, GA, Cleland is a triple amputee. He lost both legs and an arm in a hand grenade explosion. This is the first interview he granted after his appointment by President Carter. The interviewer is Bill Hart, the magazine's American Legion News Editor.



Cleland's First at VA

Q. What do you see as your role at the VA?

A. To lead that agency in becoming the best agency in the government. It serves the best who have given their best for this country.

Q. Do you think the VA will be hit with an economy move?

A. The VA was reorganized in 1930 and responsibility was pinpointed in the Administrator of Veterans Affairs. It is a single agency that delivers services to a unique clientele, services based on a unique body of law that has grown up over the last 100 years; that is, veterans legislation and benefits. I think the independent nature of the VA is a good and healthy thing. It is traditionally non-partisan and I think that is healthy. I would expect this independent nature to continue under the Carter Administration. I think the reorganization President Carter is interested in is the kind we had in Georgia, where an area of service, say energy, transportation, and the environment was consolidated into one basic agency. That's what happened to the VA in 1930 . . . The independent nature and stature of the VA will continue and that is a healthy and positive thing for Veterans. On economy moves, I know the President is interested in eliminating waste and duplication of services . . . Within the VA I am going to see that the agency is run as efficiently and effectively as possible and that services are delivered as compassionately as possible. There still needs to be improvement in staffing in certain VA hospitals. In other areas we might experience some reduction, but I would presume that the agency will continue at its present level or slightly higher in terms of budget and number of employees. We have a large clientele—some 30 million living veterans and their survivors, amounting to almost 45 percent of the total population of this country.

Q. Do you want to amplify on the hospital reorganization?

A. My feeling about the hospital system, after looking at it for two years

on the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee and after being a patient for a year, is that it can be a better system . . . the VA hospital system already works in the public interest, not just in the veteran's interest. It is affiliated with almost every medical school in the country, with every dental school. We spend some \$100 million annually in research that flows into local universities and communities. We work with the academic and medical community to develop new standards and methods of treatment. VA has pioneered in specialized medical fields, like spinal cord injury and cancer research. If we support that system and upgrade it, it will continue to serve not only the veterans but the public as well. I think any system of national health insurance would have to consider the VA as an independent provider of services, taking care of our veterans because we are not going to renege on that commitment.

Q. The American Legion is concerned with the autonomy of the VA. You seem to be alluding to the possibility of it becoming part of a national medical community.

A. I am concerned with its autonomy also. What I want to emphasize is that it can be an independent system and still relate to the national medical community. It already relates to such communities . . . and contributes significantly to the well-being of the country. The VA trains hundreds of thousands of medical personnel each year. We share specialized medical services with local hospitals and communities. That is in the interest of the veterans, because we couldn't maintain things like kidney transplant or cardiac catheterization centers on a nation-wide basis for eligible veterans alone. But we share specialized medical services only when there is no veteran to put in that specialized medical care bed. The veteran obviously gets preference . . . I do not see the VA health care system being swallowed by national health insurance. I do not believe it ought to be, I don't think it will be and I think if we keep

our system strong and magnify and improve what we have, it will continue to serve, not only the needs of the veteran but the larger community as well.

Q. Specifically, will a veteran have to compete with a non-veteran for a bed in a VA hospital?

A. No, I do not think a veteran should ever have to do that.

Q. Should there be judicial review if a veteran has a complaint against the VA?

A. That is a very complex issue and it has all kinds of legal ramifications. My own commitment is to make sure that whatever procedures are instituted in the VA, whatever process is due the veteran, that process adheres to the highest standards of the Constitution.

Q. The Vietnam veteran sometimes criticizes the VA and organizations like The American Legion and says they are mostly for the benefit of the older veterans. Do they have a valid case?

A. The VA has a tremendous responsibility to understand all the innuendoes of war service. Part of the innuendo from Vietnam was that the men came back to this country and felt like they were turned off by their country. They became turned off to many of this country's institutions, including the VA. I know what it feels like to be frustrated with the VA. Now that I have a chance to do something about it, I am going to do my best to make sure that all employees of the VA give sensitivity to the problems of those seeking aid and instill in the employees a sense of mission. They have to bend over backwards for the people who have bent over backwards for this society. That is the only approach the VA can take.

I understand the frustration of the younger men. I also understand the frustration of the older veteran or widow seeking pension. I understand the frustration of the World War II veteran seeking health care. It can be a tremendously frustrating experience to deal with a large organization like the VA.



Burton J. Conway, Post 166, New Market, VA presents Barbara Osborne, senior at Stonewall Jackson High School, a check for \$50 as winner of post's oratorical contest.

Flanders Field Post 2, Belgium, has presented golden certificates to 22 members. Shown here are seven of the 22 who were on hand to receive the certificates at the post that Commander Andre M. Noreillie calls "very old, very



small, with very old members," but "with a young heart, feeling anew very American, and we are so glad for it."



AMERICAN LEGION MARCHES IN INAUGURAL DAY PARADE. One of the most stirring sights in the Inaugural Parade was Post 109 of Maryland, carrying 27 American flags, each with a different number of stars representing different phases of the Union. Department Commander F. Douglas Johnson and Adjutant Dan Burkhardt joined veterans from WW I to Vietnam in the array.

POSTS IN ACTION

Haddonfield, NJ, Post 38 has named Patrolman Herman "Chip" Leyendecker "Lawman of the Year." During Post 38's Christmas program at Ancora State Hospital, an eight year old boy walked on the ice on Cooper River and fell in. Patrolman Leyendecker jumped in the icy river and saved the boy from drowning. The Haddonfield Police Dept., its chief and the Public Safety Commissioner attended.



Mrs. Kathleen Foster, past commander of Post 377, Somerville, MA, has been cited by Governor Michael Dukakis for her service as president of the Somerville Allied Veterans Council. Mrs. Foster is former Department Executive Committeewoman and is the first woman to join Chapter 27, Disabled American Veterans, Somerville. Her husband, James, is also a Legionnaire.

Post 345, Lynn, MA boasts a father and son team as past commanders. James C. Woodbury, 21st commander of the post (1965-66) was followed 10 years later by his son, Leonard. Both father and son were in the Navy; both served in the Pacific area; the elder Woodbury was also a Navy Reservist during the Korean Conflict and his son went to the Korean area during the



NEW HEADQUARTERS of the Kings County Legion in Brooklyn, NY was dedicated during a snowstorm. Taking part in the ribbon cutting ceremony are (l to r) past county cmdr Alfred Caccamo, Dept. Cmdr Casimir Sojka, Dept. Judge Advocate Francis L. Giordano, County Cmdr Victor Allegretti, past cmdr Mark Domowne.



Pueblo incident. Leonard was the first Vietnam veteran to join Post 345 and was their youngest commander.



IN THE NORTHERN WING of the top floor of The American Legion National Headquarters in Indianapolis, a veritable treasurehouse of history is located. It is The American Legion Library, a 54-year old living and growing monument to the American veteran.

Too few Legionnaires know of the storehouse of priceless information about their country, their battles, their history, and their Legion available in the library.

Founded by Lemuel L. Bolles, a Legion founder and first national adjutant (1919-24), the library was started as a repository for information about the organization. The library was expanded to include a representative selection of books on World War I and later wars. These include personal narratives, regimental and division unit histories, state rosters of war service, and post-war peace activities.

The first librarian was Mrs. Verna B. Grimm, wife of a Centralia, WA, local post commander who was shot to death by Industrial Workers of the World extremists while he was leading his post in the first Armistice Day anniversary parade in his community on November 11, 1919.

After study at Columbia University, Mrs. Grimm was asked by Bolles to set up the Legion library. Under her direction the library and archives were developed to become a principal source of wartime and veteran historical and reference material, department and post documents and records, war poster collections, and periodicals.

With each new war came an expansion of the library's size and scope. Today the library is one of the most complete reference sources on war and veterans' affairs in the country.

Mrs. Grimm retired in 1957 and died a year later. In her memory

the library has established the Verna B. Grimm Memorial Book Collection—books donated in memory of deceased persons. One feature of this memorial collection is a number of books autographed by prominent authors, including Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Nixon, General MacArthur, the Duke of Windsor, Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and Sir Winston Churchill.

Thomas V. Hull (inset) is the second and current librarian. He and four assistants receive from eight to ten thousand information requests each year.

Hull is proud of the collection of World War I material available at the library. Original issues of the A.E.F. edition of the *Stars and Stripes* and the *Amaroc News*, the Army of Occupation newspaper published in Germany from 1919-23, World War I recruiting posters, insignia, decorations and medals are but a few of the memories of America's first major overseas war involvement. Relics, artifacts and other priceless mementos of that era, grateful expressions of the Allies for American assistance during those bleak days of 1917-18, are on display in the Emil A. Blackmore Museum, just down the hall from the library.

"We're constantly changing displays in the reading room to interest readers during particular historical observances," said Hull. "This month, of course, we're featuring memories from World War I." (See photo below).

Requests for information about World War I have been coming in frequently, according to Hull. "We've been asked everything from verifying a veteran's military service to clarifying verses of John McCrae's poem, 'In Flanders Fields.'"

One special request is remembered by the staff. The parents of a soldier killed in France in World War II wanted to retrace their son's footsteps through Europe from arrival overseas to his death. Through tracing the history of the son's outfit, Tom Hull was able to supply detailed information not only on the youth's path through the war but the overseas cemetery where he was buried.

The information in the American Legion library is available to everyone. Tom Hull, his staff, nine telephones (area code 317 635-8411, ext. 241 and 242) 908 vertical file drawers, and more than 4,000 books are there to help.

Legion Library

'Over There' Memories Over Here



April Legionnaire Was There When Legion Started

As a Private First Class, he represented his outfit in Paris when The American Legion was formed. Today, Richard H. Miehling, April's Legionnaire of the Month, still serves the Legion and his country.

A member of Wilkins Post 37, San Rafael, CA, since October 1919, Miehling was twice post commander and now serves as the post finance officer.



Legionnaire . . . Doughboy

Since his retirement in 1962 he has been on the California Veterans Employment Committee and President's Vietnam Veterans Preference Committee.

He was a train conductor in France during the war, hauling 16-inch naval guns and their crews to within range of German lines and installations, often under heavy bombardment. Exposure to artillery fire caused loss of hearing in both ears.

Back home again, Miehling was hospitalized with spinal meningitis but left the hospital in time to represent his outfit, the 57th Company Railroad Engineers at the Paris meeting.

After leaving the Army, Miehling joined the two-month old Post 37.

Civic improvement projects, youth projects and patriotic observances conducted by his Legion post receive active support from Miehling. He spearheaded construction of a memorial fountain at the San Rafael City Hall.

The last surviving WWI veteran at Post 37, he is a proud holder of a Gold Life Membership Card.

Americanism, Youth Director Fred Kuszmaul Dies

Fred T. Kuszmaul, 53, director of The American Legion's Americanism and Children & Youth Division, died in Indianapolis Feb. 20. He had suffered a heart attack Dec. 29, while vacationing in Florida.

National Commander William Rogers termed Kuszmaul's death "a blow to every Legionnaire. The national organization has seldom been favored with a man of more



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37)

Legion Vows Fight to Protect Benefits

in the nation," said Rep. G. V. Montgomery (MS), "The American Legion was at the forefront of the fight to prevent a blanket pardon."

The congressmen asked for the Legion's continued support in areas of education, alcohol treatment and a need for further investigation into the missing in action in Vietnam.

Sen. Alan Cranston (CA), chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, thanked the Legion for its efforts in retaining the full standing status of the committee, saying, "I think it's fair to say that without the American Legion I would not be sitting here as Chairman of a full committee on veterans' affairs."

A highlight of the Congressional banquet was the presentation of The American Legion's 1977 Distinguished Public Service Award to Sen. Henry M. Jackson (WA), a veteran of 36 years in Congress.

Long an advocate of a strong national defense, the senator told the Legionnaires that "as the Soviet Union approached military equality with the United States . . . Soviet leaders would become more resolute and adventurous adversaries . . . Unless we show clearly that we have the strength

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40)

New VA Chief Cleland Expresses Views

Q. Do you think the Vietnam Veteran feels he has in you a friend in court?

A. I would hope so. I would hope that any veteran or veteran's family, or any survivor of any veteran would feel that there is cause of some hope now because we not only have a new team with a fresh attitude willing to take a fresh look at the VA, but we have a President who, himself being a veteran, has told me that he not only wants me to do a good job for him, but for the



Cmdr. Rogers and Dr. Robert P. Foster (r) greet Ambassador Robert M. Sayre at Post 68 State Department reception during mid-winter conference.

and the will to stand by our friends and allies, we will eventually be forced either to fight, or to appease."

A special United Nations Study Panel, co-chaired by Bernard Goldberg and Dr. Robert Foster, met to discuss the United States' role in the United Nations.

The National Foreign Relations Commission received in-depth briefings on the Panama Canal by Keith Guthrie, State Department Panamanian treaty adviser, and William Drummond, a Canal Zone police officer.

veterans of this country as well. . . . The president is sensitive to the problems of the veterans in this country. He did not go along with the proposed GI Bill eligibility cutback from 10 to 8 years. The President is adding \$863 million to the VA budget. On the pardon, it was a difficult issue to decide. But he decided it and I support him. He has met the employment issue head-on. He is meeting the needs of those who live on pension and compensation with the budget's proposed cost of living increase.

Q. Do you see an active role for veterans organizations with the VA?

A. Yes, I have been on the Senate Committee for two years but I have learned just enough about the VA to be scared—about what I don't know. I feel like the President in this regard: your strength will have to compensate for my weakness. I have been a Legionnaire for a number of years. I think the veterans organizations in this country have an essential role to play, not only supporting and advocating veteran's programs, but helping those who are charged with the responsibility. I'd like to see more Vietnam veterans join a veterans organization. A collective voice will always be heard better than a single voice.

Original AEF Doughnut Girl is Still a Cupcake

wrote letters for the wounded, and helped out in any way we could. Once a week, our commanding officer would come by, and we'd hold services at night. Of course, we always had services on Sunday.

"One morning—it was a cold, bleak, rainy day—there must have been about 800 men waiting in line outside our canteen.

"We made our coffee in a galvanized can on an old Army field range. Then we began checking our supplies to see what we could serve the soldiers. They were all from the 26th New England Division—the Yankee Division.

"Somebody suggested doughnuts. The only trouble was we didn't have a doughnut cutter. But we were able to roll the dough up into crullers.

"There were 150 crullers in this first batch. Because of the green wood we were using, the fat wasn't very hot. But the aroma of those doughnuts cooking started a lot of mouths watering. We kept busy making doughnuts all morning. We were still making them when the supplies

ran out. Doughnuts galore were served that day. Some doughboys got into line two and three times to have them.

"After that, we started serving our crullers every day. They were immensely popular, and the idea spread to other canteens along the front. Then some Army engineers came along and made some doughnut cutters for us. After that, all our doughnuts had holes in the middle."

It wasn't too long after the introduction of the doughnut on the Metz front that the original "doughnut girl" was immortalized in a song called "My Doughnut Girl." Stella appeared on the cover of the sheet music, a helmet on her head, holding a heaping pan of doughnuts.

"While we were in France, we made cookies, apple pies, pancakes and other treats for the soldiers," she recalls. "But doughnuts were always the most popular. We'd serve coffee and three doughnuts to every soldier. They loved them."

Brigadier Stella still has a piece of shrapnel that nearly killed her one

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by a Post is a testimonial by those who know best that such a member has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Wayne Neal, Charles Shields, Mark Young, Carl Applequist, Vernon Miller, Royal Thomas (all 1976) Post 6, San Diego, CA

Matthew Merritt, Paul Pocevich, Thaddeus Rutkowski (all 1976) Post 187, Elmhurst, IL

John Bernardi, Bertie Dunn, Ura Beauchamp, Harry Brenton, Henry Brown (all 1976) Post 577, Grimes, IA

John Kriujansky (1976) Post 188, Kansas City, KS

Paul Alexander, Mehrle Ecker, Leonard Fogle, Leroy Thompson (all 1976) Post 168, Thurmont, MD

Maro Flagg, Robert Soule (both 1976) Post 204, W. Boylston, MA

Alexander Latka, Rose Szelewski (both 1976) Post 224, Easthampton, MA

James Lashley, Ray Schimmel (both 1976) Post 196, St. Louis, MO

Otto Luenberger, Roger Rapp, Robert Van Wie (all 1974) Post 404, Vernon, NY

John Sullivan, Werner Newkirch (both 1969) Edward Brueckner (1970) Nathan Smith (1973) John Feenan (1975) John Luparelli (1976) Post 623, New York, NY

Paul Taylor, Donald Summers (both 1976) Post 859, Suffern, NY

Ken Livingston (1976) Post 937, Berlin, NY

Stephen Fezer, Jr. (1974) Frank Dawson (1977) Donald Klein (1976) Post 1451, Sanborn, NY

Reid Cook, Dewitt Humble, James King, Ed Langley, D. P. Lowe, Roy Moffitt (all 1976) Post 81, Liberty, NC

Hilding Carlson, Clarence Drake, Clinton Haskin, Olaf Johnson, Steve Keyes (all 1968) Post 122, Oberon, ND

Willard Price, Willard Semple (both 1973) Arthur Reizenwitz, Harold Tattersall, Lawrence Wile (all 1975) Post 922, Canadensis, PA

James Gaines, Houston Lee, Carlos Arguelles, Aurora Munar, Armando Loredo (all 1976) Post 1, Manila, Philippines

August Franchini, Ernest Todd, Patrick Kenny (all 1976) Post 40, Myrtle Beach, SC

Horace Grissom, Fred Proffit (both 1976) Post 99, Sparta, TN

Norman Renahan, Wm. Romano, Gerald Darling (all 1975) Post 26, W. Lebanon, VT

Thomas Boushall, L. H. Fairbank, Jr., J. J. Fairbank, Emich Gyllenband, Harold Steele, George Thomas (all 1976) Post 1, Richmond, VA

day as she was mixing doughnut batter in her canteen.

"A bomb or shell, or whatever it was, burst near the hut, and sent shrapnel into the shelter. One piece—the piece I kept—landed in my frying pan. I had just stepped outside to get some sugar."

After the war, Brigadier Stella returned home to work for the Salvation Army. During World War II, she helped operate USO clubs in the New England area.

In 1944, she returned to Europe to take charge of an American Service-man's Club at Burton-Stacey, England, about 35 miles from London.

In 1956, after 40 years with the Salvation Army, Brigadier Stella retired. She moved to Old Orchard Beach to "take life easy."

But she doesn't. Even today, she is a regular visitor and volunteer worker in hospitals close to her home. Last August, a special celebration was held in Chelsea, MA, the town where Stella Young grew up. (She was born in Everett, MA)

Brigadier Stella Young Square was named in her honor—at the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, just outside the Salvation Army church.

John Hawk (1946), Carl Pratt, Lee Rosenbaum (both 1976) Post 172, Bainbridge Island, WA

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006." On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1608 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Minn. & 135th Inf Vet Ass'n—(May) Joseph Heck, 10245 94th Ave., Osseo, MN 55369

2nd Arm'd Med Bn, 9th Arm'd Div, Co B—(June) Elmer Amsrud, 511 2nd St., SW, Waseca, MN 56093

4th Inf Div—(June) Charlie Beasley, PO Box 815, Augusta, GA 30903

6th Sig Co, 6th Inf Div—(June) Len Dyer, 4933 Abbott Ave S., Minneapolis, MN 55410

7th Div (WWI)—(May) Hobart Young, PO Box 805, Breton Woods, NJ 08723

10th Arm'd Tiger Div (West. Chap.)—(May) John Groeling, 3130 Lama, Long Beach, CA 90808

33rd Div—(May) M. Herzog, Rm. 2133, 176 W. Adams St., Chicago, IL 60603

36th Div (Midwest Chap)—(June) Carl Peterson, 1618 E. Sheridan Dr., Olathe, KS 66061

52nd Sig Bn—(May) Mike Balon, 20 Haines Place, Signac, NJ 07009

104th Inf Div, 804th Ord—Ernest Miller, RT 1, Box 27, Vermillion, SD 57069

168th Inf, Regt HQ & Regt Band (WW2)—(May) John McGlothlen, 616 S. Cedar St., Jefferson IA 50129

405th AAA, Bat C—(May) T. Maglio, PO Box 10281, Milwaukee, WI 53210

471st Amb. Co.—(May) Nick Hatchett, 1636 Al Mara Circle, Louisville, KY 40205

474th Ftr Gp Ass'n (WW2) (USAAF)—(May) Robert Hanson, Suite 226, 7515 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55426

504th Ord Co—(June) Edward Bauer, N Hwy 15, Box 44, Clay Center, KS 67432

557th AAA Bn—(May) Louis Edell, 2904 Oakcrest Ave., Baltimore, MD 21234

744th Rwy Oper Bn—(June) Cyrus Broadstone, 1834 W. Newman Pkwy., Peoria, IL 61604

750th Tnk Bn, Co D—(June) James Henson, Box 262, Memphis, MO 63555

764th MP Bn Co C (WW2)—(May) Wm. Burrell, Box 191, Battletown, KY 40104

860th Ava. Eng (WW2)—(June) Earl McCrary, PO Box 21388, San Antonio, TX 78221

874th & 875th AB Eng Co—(June) Richard Grant, 10642 E. Division Rd., Cadillac, MI 49601

897th Sig Co Depot Avn—(June) Allen Stafford, 378 Paper Mill Rd., Newark, DE 19711

1193rd Eng Base Depot (WW2)—(May) Roy Wilkerson, 1525 Courtright Rd., Columbus, OH 43227

American Div—(June) Edward Haddas, 53 Alvarado Ave., Worcester, MA 01604

Persian Gulf Command—(June) Bill Pennington, 1109 Crescent Dr., Corpus Christi, TX 78412

NAVY

6th Defense Bat (Midway)—(June) Albert Grenz, 1771 Burr St., St. Paul, MN 55117

Comp Sqd 90 (VC-90)—(June) Glen Jensen, 711 Altam Ave., Carmel, IN 46032

Cub 10—(June) Frank Smith, 7048 Joliet Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Lion Four, 3205 Manus Admiralty Islands—(June) FC Gardner, PO Box 14, San Pedro, CA 90733

USS Bunker Hill (CV-17) (WW2)—(June) Alfred Coleman, 33 Mayflower Rd., Woburn, MA 01801

AIR

12th Bmb Gp (M)—(June) Sneezy Nizdroph, 232 Spring Valley, Frederica, DE 19946

12th Bmb Gp (M) (WW2)—(June) Joseph Prisco, 301 Warren, E. Providence, RI 02914

30th Depot Repair Sqdn—(May) John McBride, 520 Spruce Ave., Maple Shade, NJ 08052

51st Air Serv Sqdn—(June) Harry Istre, PO Box 1005, Crowley, LA 70526

Altus AF Base, Altus, OK (WW2)—(June) Richard Briggs, 2091 CTH BM RR 2, La Crosse, WI 54601

P-47 Thunderbolt Pilots—(May) Wm. Myers, 507 Broadwater Rd., Arnold, MD 21012

MISCELLANEOUS

Amer. Defenders of Bataan & Corregidor—(May) Austin Patrizro, 414 Richmond Pl., Leonia, NJ 07605

Amer. EX-POW's—(July) Joe Schisser, PO Box 5807, San Leon, TX 77539



1918 Champs at Issoudun



French, American troops gather at grave of Lt. Quentin Roosevelt

Quentin Roosevelt Stirs A Veteran's Memories

SIR: Gen. George Kenney's letter in The American Legion Magazine about a dog his squadron picked up at Issoudun, France during World War I struck a chord in my memory about another dog at Issoudun—Quentin Roosevelt's dog.

Quentin Roosevelt was President Theodore Roosevelt's youngest son. He was killed in action as a pilot over the Western Front. The dog became mascot of our baseball team that won the championship of the Third Aviation Instruction Corps in November, 1918.

We were the original Air Force unit to be sent overseas in World War I. We left Kelly Field in Texas on August 12, 1917, still a part of the Aviation Section Signal Corps under Maj. Carl Spaatz (the same Carl Spaatz who became an Air Force general during World War II).

We were assembled at Issoudun in November and December. The fliers who were trained there had no Offi-

cers' Clubs or other recreation spots so they stayed around the hangars watching us work and picking up knowledge about the planes they were flying. I well remember Lt. Douglas Campbell and Lt. Alan Winslow, the first two Americans to shoot down enemy fliers.

Quentin Roosevelt was one of the nicest of all the American fliers. He was really, as the English say, one "stout fella." He had picked up this little terrier and had him with him all the time; even flew with him on his lap on cross-country flights. The dog was with him around our hangar at the 32nd Squadron all the time and when Lt. Roosevelt left for a frontline airfield, he put the dog in care of our top sergeant. Roosevelt didn't live long. He was shot down shortly after going to the front. So the dog just naturally adopted the 32nd Squadron and we kept him till we broke up to come home.

... That is the story of Quentin Roosevelt's dog. If there are any men left who went through Issoudun, this old faded picture surely will bring back memories of the ball teams that played in the two leagues of twilight ball that summer of 1918. There were 10 teams in each league. My outfit, the 32nd, won the "National League" Championship and the 10th Squadron won the "American League" Championship. We were lucky enough to win the "World Series" and that is when we had our picture taken in front of our orderly room with Quentin Roosevelt's dog. . . .

FORMER SGT. E. C. FORNEY
32nd Aero Squadron, A.E.F.
Pilot Mound, IA.

—Paul C. Ditzel

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23)

How the End Came in Germany

The teacher who returned from the first trip reported that the train was so crowded that she had had to hoist the girl up to a window where soldiers pulled her in.

One father telephoned from his office. On the way to work he had seen a mob carrying red flags heading for the railroad station. "Keep my daughter today," he pleaded. "It's too dangerous to travel."

It was not long before the first parent confirmed that his daughter had arrived home safely. The calls from one city after another brought details of the revolution. Everywhere were mobs—mostly of young people—carrying red flags.

At the end of that devastating Nov. 11, even the hired girls, who lived across the Rhine, had gone away. I was left with four aristocratic ladies who owned the school.

I watched from my window as the German armies retreated on Heerstrasse where Caesar's legions had marched long ago. For six days the infantry, exhausted from continual retreat to meet the deadline, the trucks, the wagons and field artillery drawn by haggard horses streamed by with red flags.

The last few days of the retreat brought the front line regiments, carrying the national flag. The officers billeted in our school said that they had not known about the red revolution until they reached the border.

Volunteer groups by summer 1919, after many bloody encounters, defeated most of what they called the "red terror."

Through the commandant of the city I began the long, often discouraging search for contact with my sisters and guardian in Dubuque.

We finally returned home on the Norwegian ship *Bergensfjord*, in late September 1919.

Hulda H. Chisholm

The Panama Question

Viewpoint

H. E. Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla

- A.** Yes. The Panamanian Government is more than capable against all realistically feasible threats against which the Canal is currently defensible. It is a fact that there are threats against which the Canal is defenseless, even by the United States. It is also a fact that the U.S. presence makes sabotage and violence inevitable. Hemisphere and maritime nations understand that a secure Canal is a myth in the midst of a hostile population, insulted in its dignity. Hemisphere and maritime nations easily realize that right now the Panamanian Government is the major protector of the Canal. It is in the United States that the people have not been made aware of this fact.
- Q.** How would the Panamanian Government honor the U.S. treaty obligations to Great Britain under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which is accepted worldwide by Canal users?
- A.** Panama is not party to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. It is in Panama's national interest to maintain the Canal neutral, open to ships of all nations, on an efficient and non-discriminatory basis.
- Q.** Would the Panamanian Government go to the Soviet Union for loans in a modernization program?
- A.** The Panamanian Government foresees no need to go to the Soviet Union for loans and assistance in a modernization program.
- Q.** How would Panama, with sovereignty, honor the Thomson-Urrutia Treaty of 1914 between Colombia and the United States?
- A.** Panama is not a party to the Thomson-Urrutia Treaty. As it is in Panama's national interest to maintain harmonious relations with its neighbors, Costa Rica and Colombia, Panama has already set in motion the basis of satisfactory arrangements with them concerning the Canal.
- Q.** Since the Canal is being operated at a deficit by the U.S. Government, what specific steps would the Panamanian Government take to make the Canal a profitable operation?
- A.** It is not precise to say that the U.S. absorbs a deficit or subsidizes Canal operations. The fact is, Canal benefits have constituted a subsidy to the U.S. military and

to the U.S. economy. Totally unnecessary expenses are paid from tolls to subsidize a so-called 'government' and to featherbed the American residents of an unnecessary 'zone'. When the time comes for Panama to assume responsibility for Canal operations, by the year 2000, its people and Government will be ready to do it efficiently.

- Q.** Does the Government of Panama permit and encourage freedom of the press and freedom of speech, including criticism of General Torrijos' government?
- A.** The actual situation of the press is the outgrowth of Panamanian economic and political experience, which recently took us to the point of anarchy and disarray. In Panama we will continue to evolve and develop our own system with freedom of the press . . . A personal word to Legionnaires: I recognize, admire and respect the deep sense of patriotism felt by the members of the American Legion. I believe this laudable, but . . . love for your country and honest patriotism is not an exclusive right of the Legionnaires or of the American people. There are people in other parts of this world who also love their country and who are prepared to do their share of sacrifice for their country. I only hope and pray to God that the American Legion recognizes this in the case of Panama. END
-
- (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)
- ## The Panama Question
- ### Viewpoint
- Congressman Daniel J. Flood
- by the United States of its undiminished sovereignty over the Canal Zone; and (2) the major modernization of the existing Canal under existing treaty provisions. The United States has a historic policy of not expending the taxpayers' money on the Panama Canal except in territory that is under U.S. sovereign control. Therefore, in order to get favorable legislation for such modernization, and this needs to be done in Panamanian interests as well as U.S. and other user interests, the Congress and the U.S. taxpayer must be assured that the United States will retain its unimpaired sovereignty and thus protect the U.S. investment. It's that simple.
- Q.** Would Panama have the financial capacity to shoulder the burdens of the maintenance, operation and protection of the Canal?
- A.** Panama is a small, weak country of 1.6 million population, about one-third of which live near the U. S. Canal Zone. It has borrowed heavily from U.S. and international banks with estimates of total loans as high as \$2 billion and interest due in 1977 at \$150 million. The de facto government is reported as virtually bankrupt and the bankers as seeing no way to obtain payment except by the U.S. surrendering the Canal Zone, letting Panama nationalize it and, hopefully, start meeting its financial obligations.

Q. Do you think U.S. citizens living in the Canal Zone should have representation in the Congress?

A. Yes, indeed; Canal Zone employees who are citizens of the United States have to pay U.S. taxes. The Congress is their legislature but they have no permanent representation in it as do the citizens of Guam, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. I have introduced legislation to provide for the election by U.S. citizens residing in the Canal Zone of a non-voting delegate. Such a delegate with detailed Isthmian knowledge has been needed for a long time and would be a real asset to the Congress. Taxation without representation is contrary to one of the fundamental principles that led to American independence.

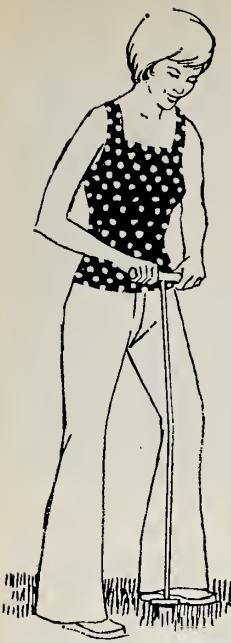
Q. What powerful forces in the United States support your position?

A. Well, there are numerous organizations, including state legislatures, the veterans organizations and many others. The AFL-CIO national organization has come out strongly for the major modernization of the Canal. Implicit in this position is the protection of all the workers, Panamanians as well as our own.

Q. The State Department has repeatedly alleged that the Canal Zone is Panamanian territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. What are the facts?

A. The United States bought the Canal Zone three times and paid for it three times. First, from the Republic of Panama; second, from Colombia; and, third, from the individual property owners; making the Canal Zone our most costly territorial extension. It would be just as logical to say that the Louisiana Purchase is still a part of the French Empire under the jurisdiction of the United States. END
- 46 THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • APRIL 1977

Lady Plugs In Zoysia Grass Saves Time, Work and Money



By Mike Sandin
Agronomist

Every year I watch people pour time and money into lawns that fail them just when they want their lawns the most.

I see them reseed, feed, water, weed and mow, mow, mow! When it turns to hay in midsummer, I feel like calling out, "For Heaven's sake, when are you going to stop throwing money away and switch to Amazoy Zoysia Grass."

Amazoy is the Trade Mark registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

In comparison, I'm always happy to get letters from people who have plugged in my Amazoy Zoysia Grass, because they write to tell me how beautiful their lawns are even in midsummer heat and drought.

"MOWED IT 2 TIMES," WRITES WOMAN

For example, Mrs. M. R. Mitter writes me how her lawn "...is the envy of all who see it. When everybody's lawns around here are brown from drought ours just stays as green as ever. I've never watered it, only when I put the plugs in ... Last summer, we had it mowed (2) times. Another thing, we never have to pull any weeds—it's just wonderful!"

Wonderful? Yes, Amazoy Zoysia Grass IS wonderful! Plant it now and like Mrs. Mitter you'll cut mowing by $\frac{1}{3}$... never have another weed problem all summer long the rest of your life!

And from Iowa came word that the State's largest Men's Garden Club picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" in its area. Yet this lawn had been watered only once all summer up to August!

PERFECT FOR SLOPES

If slopes are a problem, plug in Amazoy and let it stop erosion. Or plug it into hard-to-cover spots, playworn areas, etc.

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Order now for your Bonus Plugs Free, and earliest delivery of correct planting time in your area.

All orders sent shipping charge collect, via most economical means.

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Your deep-rooted, established Amazoy lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement . . . ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower in the blistering sun by $\frac{1}{3}$.

WEAR RESISTANT

When America's largest University tested 13 leading grasses for wear resistance, such as foot scuffing, the Zoysia (matrella and japonica Meyer Z-52) led all others.

Your Amazoy lawn takes such wear as cookouts, lawn parties, lawn furniture, etc. Grows so thick you could play football on it and not get your feet muddy. Even if children play on it, they won't hurt it—or themselves.

CHOKES OUT CRABGRASS

Thick, rich, luxurious Amazoy grows into a carpet of grass that chokes out crabgrass and weeds all summer long—from part-shade to full sun! It will NOT winter kill. Goes off its green color after killing frost, regains fresh new beauty every Spring—a true perennial!

NO NEED TO RIP OUT PRESENT GRASS

Now's the time to order your Amazoy Zoysia plugs—to get started on a lawn that will choke out crabgrass and weeds all summer long and year after year.

Plug it into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas". Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil", clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, and I guarantee it to grow!

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Your established Amazoy lawn provides you with Zoysia plugs for other areas as you may desire.

PLUG AMAZOY INTO OLD LAWN, NEW GROUND OR NURSERY AREA

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The Artist of the AEF

soldiers. His sketch box operated like a giant scroll; as he finished a drawing, he would turn a knob and wrap the paper around a spindle, at the same time unwinding a new sketching surface.



Harvey Dunn

Dunn filled dozens of rolls as he visited American doughboys on the front in the St. Mihiel salient, in the Argonne forest. He joined Company A of the 167th Infantry and stayed with it until it reached its objective. The company moved so fast that he couldn't make any sketches. Apparently, he went "over the top" with the foot soldiers.

On another occasion, Dunn found shelter in a shell-splattered building to catch some much needed sleep. When he awoke the next morning, he found himself alone between the lines and the selected target of German artillery. The big captain, with his heavy sketch box flapping in his

hand like a paper kite, beat a hasty and safe retreat.

Of his work in and out of the trenches during World War I, Military Historian Edgar M. Howell wrote in *The Smithsonian Journal of History*:

"... whatever the merits or weaknesses of the group of combat artists, either together or individually, whatever their comparative talents, the works produced by Harvey Dunn have always been by far the most popular"

He returned to New Jersey after being separated from the service, and he illustrated for such magazines as the *Saturday Evening Post*, the *Ladies Home Journal*, *Cosmopolitan*, the *Country Gentleman* and other leading publications of that period.

A decade later—on the covers of *The American Legion Magazine*—he began again to complete the job he always wanted to do. The AEF pictures, The American Legion paintings and a lesser number of related illustrations have since been designated informally as his World War I Series.

(Harvey Dunn's cover for *The American Legion Magazine* of September 1928, makes a reappearance in this April issue of the magazine.)



THE PRAIRIE IS MY GARDEN

Years later when he returned to his beloved Dakotas, Dunn painted the western frontier. While Frederic Remington and Charles F. Russell painted the glamour and glory of the Old West, Dunn memorialized on canvas the day-to-day existence of prairie pioneers, in tremendous art form.

Each year since his death in 1952, the reputation and stature of Harvey Dunn have flowered and grown greater. His paintings are on permanent display at South Dakota State University in Brookings.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19)

Pershing Reflected His Missouri Home

to John Joseph Pershing and his brother, James. John worked on the farm while he completed his education, consistently ranking at the top of his class.

Although pursuing a career in law, Pershing realized that the family finances were not sufficient to permit this. Opportunity came with a teaching position at Prairie Mound school, nine miles south of Laclede, at a salary of \$30 a month at various times between 1879 and 1881. He earned enough money to attend Kirksville Normal school (now known as Northwest Missouri State College) in between teaching jobs. At Kirksville he earned a degree in Scientific Didactics (a course in education).

In the fall of 1881, Pershing returned to Kirksville to continue his education with the eventual goal of becoming a lawyer. It was at this time that he thought of service to his country. He saw a newspaper notice inviting participation in a competitive examination for appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, NY. He decided this was a chance for a free education and took the examination. He qualified and was appointed to the Academy in 1882. He was graduated in 1886, 30th in a class of 77.

As a young officer, he fought in Indian wars in the West, including battles against Geronimo and dissident Apaches.

In 1895, Pershing was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, basically an all-black unit stationed in Montana. He was assigned as an instructor at West Point in 1897 when he was given the nickname of "Black Jack" because of his service with the 10th Cavalry.

After various tours of duty with the U.S. Army, including service in the Battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines, Pershing was promoted in 1906 from captain to brigadier general by President Theodore Roosevelt, advancing four grades over 862 senior officers.

His meteoric military career was culminated with his appointment as commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I by President Woodrow Wilson.

The General of the Armies of the United States of America died in 1948 at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, DC. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with all the military honors a grateful nation could bestow.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27)

Wilson Still at Home

son, a fierce protector of her husband, became a controversial figure as she and White House Assistant Col. Edward House shielded Wilson from any intrusion.

Critics charged that Mrs. Wilson had, in effect, usurped the powers of the Presidency, but she resolutely held them at bay until March 1921, when Warren G. Harding succeeded to the office. (Wilson married Mrs. Galt, widow of a wealthy jeweler, in 1915 after the 1913 death of his first wife, Ellen.)

A good bit of the story is told in the house on S Street. A huge painting of Wilson dominates the book-lined library that was his favorite room. The invalided Wilson took most of his meals there, sat patiently listening to his wife read to him, and occasionally walked about with the help of the canes in his collection.

He had few visitors, preferring the quiet life of a former public official—some say the most dedicated public servant the White House has known. During his retirement, Wilson was a frequent theatergoer and often was seen riding through Washington's scenic Rock Creek Park. When he died he was buried in Washington's National Cathedral.

But if few saw Wilson in his S Street house, each Armistice Day from 1921 to 1923 he would come to a window and wave at the crowds that gathered outside.

What might have happened to the world if Wilson had retained his

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29)

The Not-for-Profit Lewis Gun

use of Lewis guns were the aviators, because the aircraft they flew were donated by the British and French. Two Marine fliers, Lt. Ralph Talbot and his observer, Gy. Sgt. Robert Robinson, won Medals of Honor for their aerial heroics using Lewis guns.

Although his claim could not be supported by official data, in 1919, a military engineer by the name of C. H. Claudio wrote in *Scientific American*, "The Lewis gun should be credited with creating more casualties than any other single weapon on the battlefield."

After World War I the Lewis gun saw service all over the world in a myriad of police actions and colonial wars. It was called up from retirement in World War II, with England's home defense units. Lewis guns were common in Israeli hands from 1947 to 1956. Newsman photographed Lewis guns in Biafra in 1969, in Ireland in 1970 and Lewis

They Were A Hearty Lot

The Veterans Administration reports that of the 4,749,000 Americans who served the United States during World War I, some 867,000 still survive.

Deaths in service during the war accounted for 116,000.

World War I also produced The American Legion during meetings of veterans of this war in Paris and St. Louis in 1919.

The Armistice came on Nov. 11, 1918.

health will always be argued by historians. His breakdown came in the midst of a nationwide train tour during which he spoke passionately several times a day in defense of U.S. membership in the League of Nations.

Newsmen accompanying him felt that the tide of public opinion was beginning to turn against the Senate, that if he had been able to go on a little longer he might have won. Could U.S. membership have dissuaded Mussolini from his adventure in Ethiopia? Could it have prevented Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland and his Anschluss in Austria? No one can really answer those questions. But they come to mind when one wanders through the rooms of Wilson's S Street home.

—G. M. Lowe

guns were recovered from a Viet Cong Battalion in 1971.

Isaac Lewis said in 1929, shortly before his death of a heart attack: "One of man's immortal claims is the pride of his name. No one can take that away from me, my family or my gun."

—J. David Truby

Some of the incidents in this article were taken from Mr. Truby's book "The Lewis Gun," published by Paladin Press, Boulder, CO 80302.



Lewis gun was still in use aboard Navy gunboats on China river patrols in 1938

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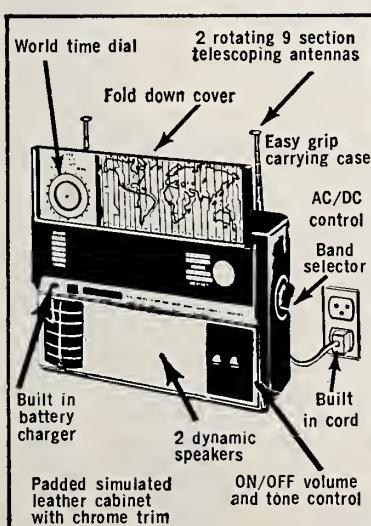
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LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Hunting Dogs

HUNTERS are disappointed because open seasons on game are relatively short. Those who use hunting dogs have a special problem; for the best results such animals must be trained on wild game and thereafter should be taken on frequent hunting trips in order to keep them sharp as well as enthusiastic. This is obviously impossible in a short season. And even a prize pointer will soon develop a "cold nose" if it is allowed to hunt only a few times a year. The bird-dog owner has a satisfactory, but expensive compromise; it is the shooting preserve, operating about eight months each year, at an average price of \$6 per bird. But there is no similar relief for the owners of rabbit, coon or fox hounds. There is, however, a simple solution of which many dog-owning hunters are unaware.

Most States have extended hunting—not shooting—seasons, that last for as long as eight months. In New York State, for example, a hunter can work his dog in the field from August 1 to April 1. He can even carry a gun provided it is loaded with blank shells! He can have all the sport of hunting except bagging the game, and this is sufficient for all dogs except retrievers. Even these, after a blank

shell has been fired, will be satisfied if they are allowed to retrieve dummies marked with bird scent. Sportsmen are happy, too; most consider the actual killing of the game only an anticlimax when hunting over a capable dog.

The four months from April 1 to July 31 are closed because in this period the game mothers are rearing their young, but late summer is an excellent time to give a dog hunting experience. Although August is hot, the mornings are cooler, the wildlife are active, and dew on the grass holds the scent. All the autumn months are ideal in the northern areas, as are those of winter and early spring where heavy snow is not a problem. It is suggested that you advise your local game warden before taking out your dog and gun during this extended season so he won't mistake you for an outlaw. And be sure your dog doesn't have the unfortunate habit of charging and killing an animal or bird by itself; if it does, you'll be in trouble with the warden and, at least, you'll no longer deserve the title of sportsman. If it shows this tendency, first give it a few strict lessons in obedience, especially the meaning of the word, "Whoa!"

Legion Critical Of Postal Service Realignment

American Legion officials have protested that Postal Service decisions, under the guise of the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, are apparently trying to circumvent veterans rights.

Approximately 100 postal employees at USPS headquarters in Washington have recently formed Benjamin Franklin Post 66 and are fighting, along with national headquarters, the actions being taken by Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar, which, they say, are in direct violation of veterans' preference rights as spelled out in the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944.

When the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 was being considered by Congress, The American Legion insisted the veterans preference provision be retained despite opposition by the USPS.

Following the dictates of National Executive Committee Resolution 35, American Legion National Commander William J. Rogers recently wrote Postmaster General Bailar protesting that the "realignment program and procedures are contrary to the interest of the Veterans' Preference act and the pertinent portions of the Postal Reorganization Act." He asked the Postal Service to "rescind, retroactively, all personnel realignment actions under the program."

Senior Assistant Postmaster General James Conway responded that the re-

alignment "system utilized is not inconsistent with the Veterans' Preference Act and is best for all employees."

"What we feel they are trying to do," said Austin E. Kerby, American Legion National Director for Economics, "is disguise a reduction in force by calling it a 'realignment', thereby getting around the veterans obvious advantage in a reduction in force."

Meanwhile, Post 66 is hiring a Washington law firm to provide legal counsel and bring possible injunctive action against the Postal Service on behalf of all veterans. They have established a separate "American Legion Post 66 Legal Defense Fund". (Contributions can be made to the fund, Post 66, PO Box 23021, Washington, DC 20024.)

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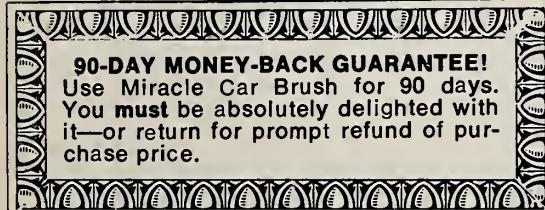
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In that Summer of 1913 The Kaiser Saluted Yanks

IT WAS the summer of 1913 and the officers of the honorary Minute Men Revolutionary War Military Society were off on a good-will tour of Europe.

They marched aboard the *Friedrich der Grosse* in New York Harbor dressed in full Continental Uniform. It was a replica of the uniform worn by Gen. George Washington, and had been approved by a special Act of Congress. The nine officers wore it when they served as a Guard of Honor on ceremonial occasions.

On the evening before landing at Bremerhaven there was the traditional Captain's dinner. They were passing through the English Channel and after-dinner speeches were in progress. After the venerable captain made a touching speech, one of the American officers responded, talking with feeling of the friendship that had existed between Frederick the Great and General Washington.

The captain rose and said:

"I will now drink, for the first time in my life, a toast to the United States of America!"

It was a tense and moving moment. The captain had served for 40 years and had brought ships many times to U.S. shores, but it was not until this historic occasion that he felt impelled to toast the United States.

"We went ashore at Bremerhaven on a beautiful summer morning," said Col. Richard Muller of New York, who had arranged the reception. "We were received by officers of the German Imperial Army while a band played American music amid

waving German and American flags."

At the Templehofer Felde in Berlin (later the site of Templehof Airport) the American guests were privileged to join the Annual Review of the Imperial Army by Kaiser Wilhelm II and were seated opposite the Emperor's station. The Americans in full Continental Uniform, and carrying the Stars and Stripes—a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution—received an ovation and the salute of the Kaiser.

At Potsdam the Americans were treated to a ride aboard one of the famous Zeppelin dirigibles, with Count von Zeppelin at the controls.

At Munich they were received at a formal luncheon and the menu cards bore the coat of arms of Munich at the top and the American Flag and Eagle at the bottom.

At a reception in Augsburg everyone rose as the American guests entered the room while a band played the Star-Spangled Banner. One Major Paul of New York received an ovation for a speech in German.

At Stuttgart the Americans were received by the private secretary of the Kaiser Wilhelm and were guests at a performance of Romeo and Juliet—by the Imperial Opera. At a farewell dinner each of the tour was presented with an engraved medal, and once again they heard the "Star-Spangled Banner." It was the final chapter of the official visit—and almost the final hour of world peace! But who dreamed that in that bright summer of 1913.

Minnie M. Thayer

Coast Guard Heroes Honored

As a result, in part, of Frank Daignault's story "Lifeboat Station" in the September issue of The American Legion Magazine, two Coast Guardsmen have been awarded the Coast Guard medal, the service's highest non-combat award.

Decorated were Seaman David Kelley of Plymouth, MA, and Edward Rogean of Hyannis, MA, who since the story appeared has returned to civilian life.

They participated in the rescue of a pilot whose plane crashed at night in heavy seas off Cape Cod. They were stationed at the nearby Race Point Coast Guard Station.

The presentations were made on behalf of the President by Rear Adm.



Kelley, Adm. Stewart and Rogean
James P. Stewart, commander of the First Coast Guard District.

"... Fine training was useless without courage and selflessness demonstrated by the two men," Stewart said. "They went beyond their training in the finest tradition of the Coast Guard, demonstrating the highest degree of professional seamanship, devotion to duty, concern for the plight of their fellow man."

BOOKS THAT MATTER

Pipe Clay and Drill, by Richard Goldhurst. Reader's Digest Press/T.Y. Crowell, Co., Pubs., New York, NY, 331 pp., \$12.95

If your knowledge of WW I's famous military leader, Gen. John J. Pershing, is limited to pictures of a ramrod straight, severe looking soldier, then you owe it to yourself to read this colorful biography and find out what he really was like. General Pershing is well worth knowing.

A stern taskmaster and disciplinarian definitely, a strong and fair leader of his troops, a brilliant military organizer and a fairly able politician in that he knew when not to argue with his political superiors—all qualities that helped him win the coveted appointment of Commander, American Expeditionary Force.

Pershing did not seek or want friendship and affection from his men as much as he wanted their respect in order to command.

Mr. Goldhurst's book provides an informative look at both the Mexican Punitive Expedition of 1916 and America's part in WW I. Readers will gain a better understanding of one of our nation's most historically important periods, and its major military figure.

The Cavalry, edited by James Lawford. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Pub., Indianapolis, IN, 173 pp., \$19.95

Evolutionary periods in the cavalry from 700 BC to WW I are described in this richly illustrated book, along with the strategy and tactics used during each of them.

Starting with the Assyrians who used mounted archers to advantage, the book ends in Europe with the cavalry's demise during WW I. For by this time it was an era of wire—there was no place for the horse in the mud and trench warfare on the Western Front. The tank was to become the king of the battlefield.

Compound Interest and Annuity Tables, by Jack C. Estes. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Pub. New York, NY, paperback, 248 pp., \$3.95

A book of tables showing the effects of compound interest and time on money. The sum of \$1 is used to describe what would happen to it in six different situations if it were compounded monthly, quarterly, semiannually and annually.

—Grail Hanford

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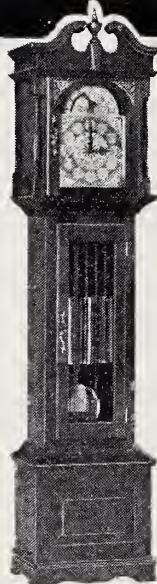
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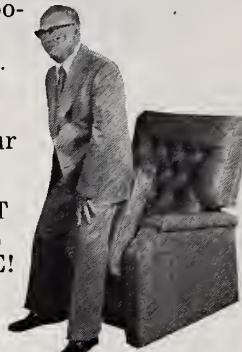
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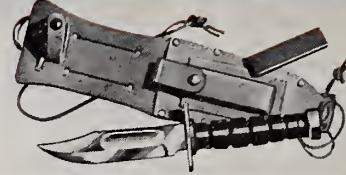
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SURVIVAL KNIFE. Use as knife, saw, fish-scaler, hammer. 9 1/2" overall, 5" blade. Laminated leather handle, and belt sheath with honing stone, leg ties. Replaced free if broken within 10 yrs. Imported. 30 day refund guar. \$4.78 plus \$1.20 pmtg. & hdg. Midwest Knife Co., Dept. 47757, 9043 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60620.

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FOR FUN & PROFIT! Fascinating new Handbook by F. Peterson gives you the knowledge skilled mechanics learn.

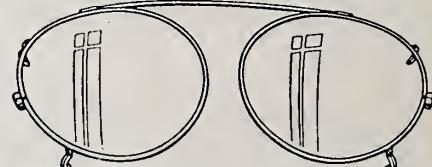
OVER 125 ILLUSTRATIONS show how to trouble shoot, repair carburetors, engines, balance, and sharpen blades, etc. Exploded drawings are extensively used.

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This Man Had SEVEN of the Most Common FACIAL PROBLEMS

Wrinkles, lines, creases

Sagging skin, puffy areas

Dark circles under eyes

Bags under eyes

Discolorations, age spots

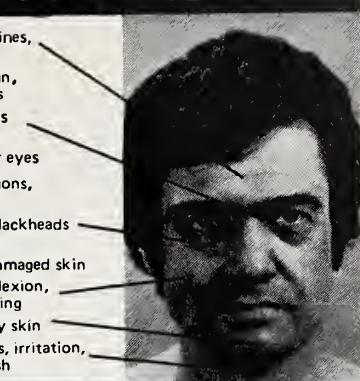
Pimples, blackheads

Chapped, weather-damaged skin

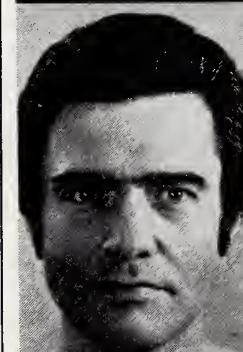
Pale complexion, poor coloring

Rough, dry skin

Tenderness, irritation, shaving rash



5 Days with My SKIN CARE SYSTEM Helped Them All!



Circles improved

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How Many of These Problems Do YOU Have?

EVERY man's face has one or more of these problems, that keep him from looking and feeling his best. I can help ALL of these problems . . . quickly, easily, at little cost. Some can be eliminated — some can be improved — some can be controlled — ALL can be helped. Send NOW for FREE Samples of TWO of my products, that will prove to you in TWO MINUTES that you will look and feel better, by using the ALEX YOUNG system of facial care.

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Parting Shots



"Stop calling me 'Big Brother'!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SIMPLE SOLUTION

A young girl had been away at school for several weeks when her mother got the following letter: "I need \$150 for new clothes. I've had six dates with the same young man and have worn all the dresses I brought with me. I must have a new dress for our date next weekend."

The mother replied: "Get a new boyfriend."

—AUDREY EARLE

NO CHOICE LEFT

Psychology tells us that it is bad to be an orphan, terrible to be an only child, damaging to be the youngest, crushing to be the middle child, and much too taxing to be the oldest. In view of all this, there's no way out—except to be born an adult.

—LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

STAR STRUCK

A Dutchman was explaining the red, white and blue Netherlands flag to an American. "Our flag is symbolic of our taxes," he said. "We get red when we talk about them, blue after we pay them, and white when we get our tax bills."

The American nodded, "I know what you mean. It's the same in the U. S., only we see stars, too."

—G. G. CRABTREE

FAIR PLAY

Sign on divorce lawyer's wall: Satisfaction guaranteed or your honey back."

—LUCILLE S. HARPER

HIGH AND DRY

Demanded the soprano:
"No roles for me?"
The manager responded,
"Long time, no C."

—ROSEMARIE WILLIAMSON

ONWARD AND UPWARD

Maybe it's upside down sense,
But it deserves some thought;
Persons who make themselves tense
Are self-taut.

—WILLIAM WALDEN

REMIXED METAPHOR

Remember how that love song went?
Surely you sang it to your dream.
Well, prices and values change;
Now she's the coffee in your cream!

—R. C. SHEBELSKI

IDES OF APRIL

As each businessman knows, at fund-raising
The IRS is no novice;
Though you may try, they won't let you
get by
With "Sorry, I gave at the office."

—GEORGE O. LUDCKE

DOUBLE DUTY

Braces: Those things that support your
youngsters' teeth and your dentist's
family.

—GEORGE E. BERGMAN

SHAKEDOWN

As the cost of living upsets us
And prices continue to soar,
All a dollar now gets us
Is a hand stretched out for more.

—MAY RICHSTONE

THE WORM TURNS

Did you hear about the angry inchworm
Measuring his way across the dirt?
He was told he had to change his life style
And to the metric system convert.

—R. M. WALSH



"By Golly, you're right.
It is polyester!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Taste the taste of Old French Canada.

Go ahead. Have a sip of the one premium Canadian whisky distilled, aged and bottled *only* in French Canada. Taste our O.F.C.

When you do, you'll find our Gallic heritage of attention to detail and good judgment has fathered something very special.

Under our watchful eyes, O.F.C. is distilled, then aged in hand-charred oak for an extraordinary eight years.

It is blended at its peak, achieving prime smoothness as well as the rich,



full flavor characteristic of the best Canadians.

Then, unlike many other Canadians, O.F.C. is bottled where it's blended—right here in Québec. (Chalk that up to our French pride.)

So that's why we stand by the fine whisky our three initials stand for. And why we wouldn't stand for less.

O.F.C. means
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8 Year Old Whisky

Lac St-François, Valleyfield, Québec.

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FREE TWO-WAY BELT!
We have
your size

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A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
E	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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